

WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS

MARKET REVIEWS AND PRICES CURRENT, TRADE NEWS, IMPORTS & EXPORTS OF

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs

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VOL. II

NEW YORK, AUGUST 16, 1916

No. 49

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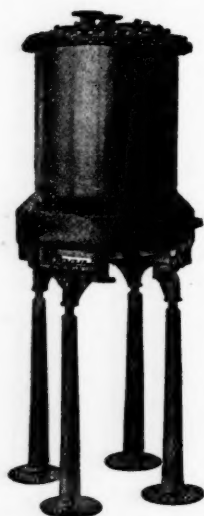
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WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS
WITH PRICES CURRENT OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
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THE NEW REVENUE BILL

Grudgingly Congress will pass a tariff bill to afford protection to dyestuffs, coal tar medicinal products and synthetic flavors. The Senate caucus has decided on the changes it wishes to make in the bill as it passed the House, and all that remains is the joint conference of the two houses to determine its final form.

Unofficial opinion in Washington is that the House will agree, in the main, to the changes which the Senate has proposed. To a large extent these changes are good—particularly the inclusion of coal tar medicinals and synthetic flavors—but serious objection will be found with the amendment that the tariff shall not have effect until the termination of the European war.

Manufacturers of dyestuffs are dissatisfied with this provision, and their objections are reasonable. Many of them are ready to invest more capital, increase the size of their plants and add to their output as soon as a satisfactory tariff measure has been made a law, but the proposal to postpone the effectiveness of the dye tariff until the end of the war is altogether too indefinite, and will have the effect of partially paralyzing development of the industry instead of the energizing influence which immediate operation of the tariff would have.

The eleventh-hour effort of the manufacturers of coal tar medicinals to obtain the same degree of protection for these products as for dyestuffs has fortunately been successful, although the bill had passed the House before any real hard work was done by the medicinal manufacturers. Synthetic flavors are also included, the Senate justly taking the view that there should be no discrimination in the bill, and it is just as logical to place a duty on coal tar medicinals and flavors as on coal tar dyes. They go hand in hand, and will prosper together.

It is to be hoped that the joint conference of the House and Senate will eliminate from the bill the amendment which postpones the effective date of the tariff.

THE DYES FROM THE "DEUTSCHLAND"

After several weeks of waiting, due to certain technicalities at the customs house in Baltimore, the agents in New York of German dye makers have received the consignments of dyes which came to this country on the undersea traveler, the *Deutschland*. For the greater part, these dyes are the rarer colors, for which Germany has been particularly noted, and they will not come in competition to any extent with those dyes which are now being successfully made in the United States. The prices at which these dyes are to be sold are extremely high—many times higher than before the war—and this has led to stories that the German agents here would make millions of dollars as a result of the *Deutschland's* successful venture. These stories are characterized as foolish by Herman A. Metz and other dealers, the facts, as stated, being that the dyes were brought over here at enormous risk and expense, and that all this cost must be paid for by American consumers. The dye dealers claim to be making only a fair profit. It is said that these dyes will quickly go into consumption,

despite the high prices, as there are shades among the lot which have not been had here for some time. The German dye agents are now anxiously awaiting the submarine *Bremen*, which, it is believed, will also carry a few hundred tons of dyes in her cargo.

BUSINESS PROSPERITY TO CONTINUE

Business men need not be concerned over the effect of the Presidential election, the possible coming of peace in Europe or any other factor, says the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The Statistics Committee notes little speculation and contends that buying is mostly for immediate needs.

The wheat crop this year will be satisfactory, according to present indications which place it between 465,000,000 and 475,000,000 bushels. This amount is slightly less than the quantity for 1915 but it is pointed out that last year was a record-breaker.

Experts report that manufacturing is everywhere in excellent condition and that factories are working overtime. As the surest indication of good business, the Chamber of Commerce points to the fact that the building industry is booming and will shortly necessitate the use of materials in almost every line of commercial activity.

REFINED CAMPHOR IN STRONG POSITION

Japanese Agents Are Sold Up Until January—Domestic Refiners Have Difficulty In Getting Enough Crude to Supply Demand

Refined camphor has been in an unsettled state for some time and is now beginning to feel the full force of the bullish movement that has agitated it all summer. Importers of the Japanese refined and second hand dealers have been the leaders in advancing prices. The extreme pressure of an unusual demand and some difficulty in obtaining sufficient crude camphor to relieve the situation have forced domestic refiners to follow suit. Domestic refiners have made several advances of a cent a pound in the last few days bringing the price up to 58 cents a pound in barrels.

According to local importers, the Japanese market is almost bare of available spot stocks of the refined and prices in that country were the first to advance. One of the leading importers of the Japanese refined said that the available supply of that product for the next six months had been almost entirely absorbed and also a considerable part of a year's output. He said that under the circumstances it was almost impossible to quote for spot delivery; that, a week ago they had offered 2½ pound Japanese slabs at 53 cents a pound with January as the earliest opportunity for shipment, but that these offers had now been withdrawn and advices awaited from the other side.

Information received from Japan says the drain on the supply of the Japanese refined has been so great that a request was made to that Government for an extra supply of the crude, which was complied with and the enormous amounts used cut deeply into the supply of crude stocks.

URGE U. S. SUPPLY OF NITRATES

The Electro-Chemical Society of Niagara Falls, N. Y., through its president, Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, has sent a recommendation to the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting that the Government should provide itself with an eighteen months' supply of Chilean nitrates as part of the preparedness plan. It is pointed out in the recommendation that the processes for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen cannot be adopted by the Government in connection with its proposed \$20,000,000 nitrate plant because they are not suf-

ficiently developed. The society also urges that no subsidy be granted for the development of only one process on the ground that if private interests are encouraged the best process will be developed by competition.

SPAIN BIG OLIVE OIL SHIPPER TO U. S.

That Country Has Become a More Important Factor, Especially in Edible Oils—Reports of Crop Conditions Are Fairly Optimistic

As the 1916-17 olive oil season approaches the reports sent out from producing countries regarding crop conditions, are in the main optimistic and if borne out by subsequent developments a crop of normal quantity and quality is fairly well assured. Notwithstanding, prices in the primary markets remain high, accounted for by the diminished condition of the hold-over stocks from last season. A foreign journal devoted to the interests of the olive oil industry, comments on the situation in the several growing sections briefly and in substance as follows:

NICE, FRANCE—Little business but prices maintained high as outlook for next year's is not as yet completely assured.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE—Quiet business, everybody awaiting the outcome of the next crop. Prices are high and tendency is for still higher prices for the coming month.

ITALY—Business is quiet. Prices are well maintained, especially in the better grades of which there is hardly any stock left. Lower prices are expected when the new crop appears. At Liguria and Lucca only small or medium crops are expected.

BARCELONA, SPAIN—Some part of the crop has been damaged, but general expectancy is for an abundant harvest. Best grades of last year are almost entirely exhausted and prices are high. A 15 Kilo lot of best Aragon oil sold for 21 pesetas per 15 Kilo.

TORTOSA, SPAIN—The record of yield will be small and holders are not disposed to let go of stocks except at high prices.

A well known importer and dealer in olive oil said that the high prices for the oil in this country were in conformity with the higher prices abroad, high freight rates and the increased cost of containers for the packed goods. All the tin plate, he said, was in the hands of the Government (except in Spain), and firms had to make individual imports for the manufacture of their tin containers. He thought that oil prices would remain high until the harvest of the new crop showed an abundance for home requirements, and that the decline then, if any, would be very slight. Large quantities of the oil, he continued, are consumed by the armies at the front, and the scarcity of other foods added to its value as an article of diet among all classes in the Latin countries, thus greatly increasing its consumption in the producing countries, to the loss of the amount of the product offered for export. He contended that it was very unlikely that either France or Italy would embargo the exportation of the olive oil to this country as Spain was now a competitor, and the other countries could not afford to permit her to remain for any length of time in unmolested possession of the field.

Before the war very little of the Spanish product reached the United States direct, but was bought up by French and Italian dealers and re-exported, so having a ready market for her output, Spain made no great effort to secure the trade of this country. Since the war, for various reasons, principally financial ones, Spain has sought an outlet for her product in the United States, and her business here has increased to such an extent that it is claimed a menace to the interests of other producers. Spain has inaugurated an additional ocean steamship service and in the first three trips six and a half million liters of the oil were carried to this country. The best grades of the Spanish olive oil are said to compare favorably with the olive oil of other countries, and once established Spain will no doubt make an effort to retain her foothold. In the opinion of the importer the Nice oil will always remain supreme in the production of the finest grades of olive oil especially those intended for medicinal uses, but that the trade for olive oil for edible purposes will soon be dominated by Spain.

BITTER FIGHT EXPECTED IN SENATE ON DYESTUFF TARIFF IN REVENUE BILL

Some Democratic Members, Led by Senator Underwood, Will Oppose Measure on the Floor—Coal Tar Medicinal Products, Synthetic Flavors and Synthetic Phenolic Resin Included in Bill by Caucus

(Special to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16—That there will be a very bitter fight on in the Senate when the general revenue bill is presented for argument is assured from the attitude taken by the Democratic members of the Senate who waged war on the dyestuff schedule during the party caucuses, holding that there should be no tariff measures attached thereto and demanding that dyestuffs be put upon the free list and admitted at all times free of duty.

Among those most deeply opposed to the dyestuffs schedule as it now stands is Senator Oscar Underwood, author of the Underwood tariff bill now on the statute books, and there was a stormy session in the caucus room when the Democratic members were called upon to ratify the entire measure, when he arose and criticised the section and made numerous suggestions that would further defer the upbuilding of a dyestuff industry in the United States.

To Senator William Hughes, of Paterson, N. J., belongs the credit of retaining the dyestuff measure in the bill. When this very determined fight was on to have the whole schedule stricken from the bill he answered the opponents with very convincing statements with the result that, while it was feared at times that the measure would be defeated, the final vote found that the number of opponents was very small.

The Senator is said to have told the recalcitrant members that this bill is a symmetrical and harmonious schedule, treating all colors alike, and, in his opinion, is a measure fairer and more just than the present law because it contains no hidden advantages for any particular interest. Nor was it made by any foreign influence, he is reported to have stated, and it will not lead to the upbuilding of a dyestuff monopoly having a supremacy equal to that which had grown up and fattened on the textile industry for so many years.

Neither does the bill offer perpetual protection. It will give an impetus to the American color industry and be of great benefit to the textile lines. It commends itself to the Democrats, he declared further, in that it cannot be said to have been written by European interests, as has often been charged against other undertakings.

He told his colleagues that the schedule could not be protested on the ground that the higher rates imposed would increase the cost of the dyes to the textile manufacturers and other users for the reason that the rates arrived at were made at their suggestion and request.

Senator Simmons also, is in favor of the dyestuff schedule as it now stands and joins with Senator Hughes in urging its trial. Democrats and low tariff men both, Senators Simmons and Hughes have realized the demand for that which will lead to the establishment of the industry in this country, and the former in face of the arguments advanced by mill men of his own and other Southern States, including Caesar Cone, the largest single user of indigo in the United States.

As the measure will be presented to the Senate it differs very widely from the way it read when passed by the House of Representatives. The following is the section on dyestuffs, coal tar medicinals, synthetic flavors, etc., the italics phrases being the new matter introduced by the Senate committee:

TITLE V.—DYESTUFFS

Sec. 400. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this title, there shall be levied, collected, and paid

upon the articles named in this section when imported from any foreign country into the United States or into any of its possessions, except the Philippine Islands and the islands of Guam and Tutuila, the rates of duties which are prescribed in this title, namely:

Group I. *Acenaphthene, anthracene having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, benzene, carbazole having a purity of less than twenty-five per centum, cresol, cumene fluorene, metachresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, methylantracene, methylnaphthalene, naphthalene having a solidifying point less than seventy-nine degrees centigrade, orthocresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, paracresol having a purity of less than ninety per centum, pyridine, quinoline, toluene, xylene, crude coal tar, pitch of coal tar, dead or creosote oil, anthracene oil, all other distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids less than five per centum of the original distillate, and all other products that are found naturally in coal tar, whether produced or obtained from coal tar or other source, and not otherwise specially provided for in this title, shall be exempt from duty.*

DUTIABLE LIST

Group II. *Amidonaphthol, amidophenol, amidosalicylic acid, aniline oil, aniline salt, anthracene having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, anthraquinone, benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, benzidine, carbazole having a purity of twenty-five per centum or more, chlorophthalic acid, cumidine, dimethylaniline, dianisidine, dinitrobenzene, dinitrochlorobenzene, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrotoluene, dioxynaphthalene, diphenylamine, metacresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, methylantracene, metanilic acid, naphthalene having a solidifying point of seventy-nine degrees centigrade or above, naphthylamine, naphthol, naphthylenediamine, nitrobenzene, nitrotoluene, nitronaphthalene, nitraniline, nitrophenylenediamine, nitrotylenediamine, orthocresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, paracresol having a purity of ninety per centum or more, phenol, phthalic acid, phthalic anhydride, phenylenediamine, phenylnaphthylamine, resorcin, salicylic acid, sulphanilic acid, toluidine, tolidine, tolylenediamine, xylydine, or any sulphaacid or sulphaacid salt of any of the foregoing, all similar products obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from the products provided for in Group I, and all distillates which on being subjected to distillation yield in the portion distilling below two hundred degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids five per centum or more of the original distillate, all the foregoing not colors, dyes, or stains, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, or explosives, and not otherwise provided for in this title, and provided for in the paragraphs of the Act of October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, which are hereinafter specifically repealed by section four hundred and two, fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

Group III. All colors, dyes, or stains, whether soluble or not in water, color acids, color bases, color lakes, photographic chemicals, medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, or explosives, not otherwise specially provided for in this title, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in Groups I and II, including natural alizarin and indigo, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained, derived, or manufactured therefrom, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Sec. 401. That on and after the day following the passage of this Act, in addition to the duties provided in section four hundred, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles contained in Group II a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III, a special duty of 5 cents per pound.

During the period of five years beginning five years after the passage of this Act such special duties shall be annually reduced by twenty per centum of the rate imposed by this section, so that at the end of such period such special duties shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected; but if, at the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this Act, the President finds that there is not being manufactured or produced within the United States as much as 60 per centum in value of the domestic consumption of the articles mentioned in Groups II and III of section four hundred, he shall by proclama-

tion so declare, whereupon the special duties imposed by this section on such articles shall no longer be assessed, levied, or collected.

Sec. 402. That paragraphs twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three and the words "salicylic acid" in paragraph one of Schedule A of section one of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October third, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and paragraphs three hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and fifty-two, and five hundred and fourteen, and the words "carbolic" and "phthalic," in paragraph three hundred and eighty-seven of the "free list" of section one of said Act, and so much of said Act or any existing law or parts of law as may be inconsistent with this title are hereby repealed.

Sec. 403. That until the termination of the present European war, or until the conditions of importations of the articles therein specified shall have been substantially restored, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States to that effect, the provisions of Title V of this Act shall not take effect or become operative, and until such proclamation all existing duties upon the articles enumerated in said title, or any of them, shall be suspended.

The Senate will be called upon to ratify a duty of 30 per cent proposed by the Finance Committee upon medicinals, flavors, synthetic phenolic resin, and colors, dyes, or color lakes obtained from natural alizarin and indigo, all of which will also take a specific duty of five cents per pound. These represent additions to the provision in the measure as it passed the House of Representatives.

In addition to the ad valorem duties above specified there is to be collected upon all articles in Group II a special duty of 2½ cents per pound, and upon all articles contained in Group III, a special duty of 5 cents per pound. There is stricken from this latter paragraph the exemption offered by the House of Representatives reading: "(except natural and synthetic alizarin, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene, and carbazol; and natural and synthetic indigo and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo.)"

The sliding scale under which it is intended that after a period of years the specific duty shall be done away with is advanced an unknown period of time for it is provided that the 5 cents and the 2½ cents specific shall not become applicable until the conclusion of the war, for section 403 reads "That until the termination of the present European war, or until the conditions of importations of the articles therein specified shall have been substantially restored, which shall be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States to that effect," the provision for the application of the specifics shall not take effect or become operative.

DEUTSCHLAND DYES ARRIVE IN NEW YORK

Cassella Color Company the First to Receive Shipment—Badische Company Declares Submarine Brought Only About 200 Tons in All

Some of the uncertainty concerning the cargo of dyestuffs brought to this country by the German submarine *Deutschland* was dispelled when the first consignment reached the offices of the Cassella Color Company at 182 Front street, New York, on Tuesday. The other representatives of German color manufacturers whose names appeared among the consignees include the Geigyter Meer Company, the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, the Badische Company, the Berlin Aniline Works and Bayer & Company. These firms received their individual consignments of the dyestuffs soon after the Cassella Color Company had announced the receipt of the first shipment.

The *Deutschland* arrived at the port of Baltimore on Sunday, July 9, but the distribution of the dye-stuffs was delayed by a number of unprecedented customs problems, which had to be met before the shipment could leave Baltimore. Another reason for the delay was the fact that the consignees of the merchandise hesitated to make formal entry at the Customs House because of the extreme penalty which would follow an undervaluation of the cargo.

When the entry was finally filed with Collector Ryan, of the port of Baltimore, the dyestuffs cargo was released from the warehouse, but one package out of every ten was retained by the collector for the purpose of final appraisal. The consignees were required to pay an estimated duty on the cargo and to put up a bond to insure the presence of the dyes in case the appraisers demanded them. This formality attended to the shipment was released and the paper sent to Walter B. Warner and James A. McQuade, who will appraise the dyes.

It is certain that the appraisers have not an easy task. German dyes have not been imported for two years and the present price in Germany is far above normal. These facts and many others have made the determination of a market value for the cargo difficult. There is even a question of whether there was a market for the dyestuffs in Germany at the time of shipment. In case the appraisers find that there was no market in Germany, the value of the goods must be computed either by the cost of production method or by the American selling price method. Dyes that are on the free list under the Underwood tariff law are described as "Alizarin, natural or synthetic, and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol" and "indigo, natural or synthetic, dry or suspended in water, and dyes obtained from indigo." The two paragraphs under which the dyestuffs might come in under the Underwood law would impose duties of 30 and 10 per cent respectively.

Another paragraph of the Underwood law provides that if appraisers cannot ascertain the true market value they must use every available means to discover what was the cost of production at the time of exportation to the United States. An appeal from an appraiser's decision necessitates a reappraisal proceeding before a single United States General Appraiser while an appeal from the latter's rulings goes to three United States General Appraisers. The decision of this body is final.

While considerable customs litigation is looked for by many, the firms in New York which have received their bills of lading are unwilling to discuss the probable litigation. Some of the firms would not even discuss the amount of the *Deutschland* cargo, but a circular letter sent out recently by the Badische Company, the American representatives of the Badische Chemical Company in Germany, states that the undersea boat brought 200 tons of highly concentrated dyestuffs. Some of the colors listed in the confidential letter sent to the trade are rare shades, or the rare colors from anthracene and alizarin, not common in this country. The cheapest color quoted was "indigo white, 30 per cent," at \$4.50 a pound while the top price quoted was \$70 a pound for indanthrene violet, listed as "R. R. extra powder, patented (12½ pounds equals 100 paste)."

At the offices of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, one of the leading consignees in New York, it was said on Tuesday that no list of the dyestuffs and prices would be available for some time because of the method of apportionment adopted by the various consignees. According to the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, no one except regular customers will receive any of the dyes and no customer will receive any of the colors other than those which he has been in the habit of buying.

Rumors that consignees will make millions of dollars through handling the *Deutschland* cargo have been rife for some time. It is pointed out that although the dyes are highly concentrated, the quantity is decidedly limited and the cost of materials at the time of manufacture in Germany was so exorbitant as to preclude any great profit to New York dealers. Herman A. Metz, President of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, in ridiculing the stories of fabulous sums to be made from the sale of the German dyes in this country, stated that the cost of materials in Germany now is more than twice as much as it was before the war and that freight and insurance rates are at least three times as high. "The chief value of the dyes," he said, "will be that they will enable us to take care of our customers in better shape, for a time at least."

QUINCY, MASS.—Fred D. Williams has purchased an interest in a drug store in Winchendon, and will assume charge in August. Mr. Williams is well-known locally having been connected with a City Square pharmacy for many years.

CAUTION TO PROSPECTIVE DRUG GROWERS**Specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Point Out Limited Profits and Difficulties in This Field**

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—Interruption of importations of many drugs, spices, and oils made from plants has resulted in certain cases in abnormally high prices for the raw materials and the products derived from them. As a result, many people are looking into the possibility of profit in growing these crops in the United States. Many letters are received each week at the U. S. Department of Agriculture asking how to raise this or that drug plant.

In almost every case, the drug plant specialists reply that it is doubtful whether the inexperienced grower can grow these plants successfully, or, if he succeeds, will find a satisfactory market for his crop. The raising of such plants, they point out, is a distinct specialty and calls for exact knowledge and skill comparable to that needed by the florist who, to satisfy his market, not only must raise flowers, but must produce blooms at certain seasons and with unusual characteristics. Of even greater importance, however, is the fact that the total amount of drug plants that can be consumed in this country in any year is very small compared with our consumption of any of the staple crops. Over production in the case of drugs is more serious than in the case of staple crops because staple crops such as corn and grain if not sold can be used for food at home for feeding stock or chickens. The drug plant, however, is profitless to the grower unless a drug manufacturer will buy it for use in medicine.

It is entirely possible, for example, to grow belladonna from which are derived atropine and other alkaloids very valuable in medicine. The total amount of belladonna plants the entire country uses, however, could all be grown on a few hundred acres. Because of the present interruption in the supply of belladonna, a few domestic growers have made a profit recently from this crop. A slight expansion of the industry would quickly increase the supply beyond the demand and this, together with importation, when resumed, might soon glut the local market and leave little or no profit to the raiser, unless an export market were developed.

Digitalis, although one of the most important and valuable of heart tonics, as a crop has relatively small monetary value. The drug plant specialists who have been developing this plant and testing possibilities of its culture in this country have done so, not merely with the idea of fostering an industry, but because this plant is so important in saving human lives that should all supplies be cut off a serious calamity would result. For the same reason the specialists have been working with many other drug plants. It was believed that the drug specialists should be ready to raise these plants in this country if for any reason the foreign supply should be entirely cut off.

Producing Plants Experimentally

For years, therefore, the Department has been producing many of these plants experimentally, but when the supply of certain of these drugs failed or their prices reached prohibitive figures, a few skilled growers, with the advice of the Department, were able to raise small quantities of some of the more important drugs needed in the present emergency. Thymol, widely used for anti-septic purposes, is a drug manufactured in Germany from a seed grown in India. A few days after the interruption of imports the price leaped from \$2 to \$17 a pound. The Department, however, had been experimenting with a common weed known as horsemint, which grows readily in the South, and yields this substance. This horsemint was brought into cultivation, its drug-bearing quality improved, and a simple process for manufacturing thymol from it developed, with the result last year that there was produced commercially a small quantity of this drug. The industry, however, can not be widely extended because

the total consumption, as indicated by previous reports, is only about 7,000 pounds a year, an amount which can be produced probably on less than 1,000 acres.

Lemon grass, producing lemon grass oil used widely by soap and perfume makers, can be grown in Florida on land not suitable for citrus fruits. At most, however, only about \$100,000 worth of this oil is used per year in this country, and even if none were imported, only 2,000 or 3,000 acres of the grass could be raised without overproduction.

Red pepper, used both as a drug and as a condiment, seems to offer one of the most promising fields for replacing an imported by a domestic article. In 1915, in South Carolina, 118 acres, yielding 152,000 pounds, were harvested. There is indication that this year nearly 500 acres may be devoted to this crop. As one acre produces nearly 1,300 pounds and our total imports in 1914 were only 8,829,487 pounds, it readily can be seen that a limited acreage would provide all the pepper this country ordinarily consumes.

Camphor Cultivation in Florida

Camphor trees, years of experiment have established, can be grown successfully in Florida, along the Gulf Coast and in some coast regions as far north as Charleston. Only within the last seven or eight years, however, have the Department specialists considered it at all feasible to grow these trees as a source of camphor. The specialists have discovered that instead of being able to take camphor from trees only once in fifty years, as has been the rule, it is possible to produce camphor each year by pruning the leaves from the trees and distilling them. The possibilities offered by this discovery led to the planting of camphor trees and there are at present 1,000 acres of trees growing in Florida. A second tract of some 18 square miles is being cleared rapidly and planted. Importations of camphor in 1914 were only about 3,500,000 pounds, valued at \$929,000. A limited area in addition to that projected, should supply all the domestic camphor for which there would be a profitable demand. The specialists point out that the domestic product, when produced in any volume, must compete in price with imported camphor. It is impossible, therefore, to estimate what prices growers could obtain for their product after full importations are resumed. This is especially true because prices for imported camphor in the past have been regulated more or less by foreign control which, in the face of domestic competition, might make important reductions in the prices heretofore charged for the imported article, unless an export market be developed.

In addition to the products mentioned, there are hundreds of other drugs, oils, and spices which are imported and which it is possible for this country to produce for itself. In the aggregate, the value of these imported articles is rather imposing, as the figures indicate that this country has been bringing in and using about \$25,000,000 annually of the various drugs, oils, and condiments. Much of this money undoubtedly can be kept at home. The mistake made by most people who consider raising these crops is that they are inclined to consider them as staple crops, whereas the domestic demand for them is relatively small, and no foreign market has been developed for them by Americans.

At the same time those in charge of the work realize that here and there in our agriculture, where soil and climatic and other conditions are right, there is room for certain small industries. For many years there has been a distinct tendency for agriculturists to direct their energies along limited lines. This is indicated most clearly by certain types of agriculture prevailing in the South, where the farmers have confined their efforts very largely to the cultivation of a single crop. These small crops may therefore offer to a few of our farmers opportunities in highly specialized lines of production which will divert to a certain degree the activities of capital and labor from some of the crowded industries and also supply peculiar products for which the country has been spending money abroad. The drug specialists point out, however, that prices of these articles prevailing under the present disturbed conditions are abnormal and therefore should not be regarded as a safe basis on which to estimate regular returns from such activities.

1915 REVENUE COLLECTIONS GAIN \$35,000,000

Commissioner Osborn Submits Preliminary Report for Fiscal Year Showing Increase Over Preceding Year—Tax on Cosmetics, Etc., Yielded \$4,086,160.99

(Special to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—Commissioner W. H. Osborn, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has submitted to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo a preliminary report of the operations of his bureau relating to the collection of internal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916.

The collections of 1915 were \$35,600,000 greater than the preceding year and were then the largest in the history of the bureau, but it is noted that the figures for 1916 have shown a further increase of \$97,000,000 over 1915 and therefore top all records. A comparison of the two years is as follows:

Ordinary collections, including the "emergency revenue":	
1916	\$387,786,035.16
1915	335,479,265.00
Increase	52,306,770.16
Income-tax collections	
1916	124,937,252.61
1915	80,201,758.86
Increase	44,735,493.75
Aggregate collections	
1916	512,723,287.77
1915	415,681,023.86
Increase	97,042,263.91

Perfumery, cosmetics and other toilet articles, and chewing gum during this period netted the Government \$4,086,160.99. This forms a part of the total of \$84,278,302.13, of which the other parts are as follows:

Wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc.	\$2,631,529.98
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines....	491,202.91
Fermented liquors (additional 30 cents per barrel)....	29,311,164.50
Special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	2,739,853.05
Special taxes, including bankers, brokers, theatres, bowling alleys, etc.	6,908,108.21
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.)	38,110,282.49

Monthly comparison of these receipts, reports the Commissioner, is only possible with those for the previous fiscal year, which was fractional so far as provisions of the Act of October 22, 1914, relate, since the tax on wines, grape brandy, and fermented liquors became effective October 23, 1914, the special taxes on November 1, and stamp taxes on articles enumerated in Schedules A and B on December 1 following.

The ordinary collections for the fiscal year 1916, exclusive of this emergency revenue, as compared with similar collections for fiscal year 1915, show increases in receipts from the following sources:

Distilled spirits	\$13,385,692.80
Manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes...	7,853,337.28
Miscellaneous	13,891.59
Total	21,252,921.67
Less decrease in receipts from fermented liquors....	1,155,327.35
Net increase in this comparison	20,097,594.32

Anti-Narcotic Law

The receipts under provisions of the act of Congress approved December 17, 1914, are also included in the total ordinary receipts, and were as follows:

Manufacturers, importers, or distributors of opium, etc. (special tax)	\$227,452.02
Opium order blanks	17,445.05
Total	244,897.07

Tax Upon Philippine Products

The receipts from sale of internal-revenue stamps affixed to manufactured tobacco products coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands amounted to \$258,097.63. This sum, while included in the statement of ordinary receipts, is to be paid into the insular treasury under provisions of the act of August 5, 1909 (36 Stat., 83).

The income tax receipts from corporations were \$56,-

972,676.10, and from individuals \$67,943,639.41. There was also collected the sum of \$20,937.10 as income tax assessed on railroads in Alaska, which under an act approved July 18, 1914 (38 Stat., 517), is paid over to the treasurer of the Territory of Alaska.

Income Tax

The receipts of income tax from individuals as classified to conform to provisions of the act of October 3, 1913 (38 Stat., 114, 166), were as follows:

Income tax, normal	\$23,995,777.28
Income tax, additional:	
Net incomes exceeding \$20,000 and not more than \$50,000	6,091,775.71
Net incomes exceeding \$50,000 and not more than \$75,000	4,071,361.94
Net incomes exceeding \$75,000 and not more than \$100,000	3,623,472.62
Net incomes exceeding \$100,000 and not more than \$250,000	10,936,326.15
Net incomes exceeding \$250,000 and not more than \$500,000	6,393,858.64
Net incomes exceeding \$500,000	12,647,862.91
Accepted offers in compromise, etc.	183,159.38
Total	\$67,943,594.63

Expenses

The exact amount of expenses incurred in the collection of internal revenue can not be stated until all the accounts for the fiscal year have been received and adjusted. The amount of such expenses, however, approximates \$7,190,000, as compared with \$6,804,688.77 for the previous year. The approximate expenses do not include the money returned to proponents on account of rejected offers in compromise, as this in no sense is an expense, notwithstanding a specific appropriation is made for the purpose. For the fiscal year 1916 the regular appropriation for such purpose amounted to \$50,000. Of this amount approximately \$42,000 has been paid to date.

Cost of Collection

The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year was approximately \$14.02 per thousand dollars, or 1.40 per cent, which is the lowest annual cost of the bureau. The cost of collection the previous year, in which the largest sum was collected prior to the fiscal year 1916, was \$16.37 per thousand dollars, or 1.64 per cent. The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is \$24.26 per thousand dollars, or 2.43 per cent.

The figures contained herein are subject to slight modification upon the final audit of collectors' accounts for the fiscal year.

The regular annual report will furnish detailed information in regard to all of the revenue collected and the expenditures relating thereto.

The collections under Schedule B for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, exceeded those of the preceding fiscal year by \$1,124,670.40. It is these taxes that the drug trade hopes to have eliminated in the pending general revenue bill. There was a decrease of \$1,893.77 in the returns from opium manufactured for smoking purposes, \$175 only having been received, and there was a decrease of \$31,263.57 from the returns on opium order blanks. The special tax assessed upon manufacturers, importers, or distributors of opium, etc., produced \$27,754.67 more this fiscal year than last.

TWO-CENT POSTAGE TO SOUTH AMERICA

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—Postmaster General Burleson has announced it to be his intention to make two cents the universal rate of postage from all points in the United States to all other points in the Western Hemisphere. This decision, he says, has been reached tentatively despite the fact that few of the South American countries are quite willing at this time to cut their postal rates. In most cases the rate is five cents for first-class mail, and it is the same rate from the United States to these South American countries.

Mr. Burleson states that in the United States the proposed cut will probably take place in September and that without doubt the other countries will follow suit shortly thereafter.

It is declared that this will mean a big advantage to business and will help greatly in bringing the countries of North and South America closer together.

MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, PERFUMES, ETC.. CENSUS SHOWS \$172,008,946 OUTPUT

United States Report on 1914 Manufactures of Drugs and Chemicals, Proprietary Preparations and Cosmetics Is Issued

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16—A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures for the production of druggists' preparations, patent and proprietary medicines and compounds, and perfumery and cosmetics has been issued by Director Sam. L. Rogers, of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. It consists of a statement of the quantities of the anesthetic and narcotic drugs used as materials and of the products manufactured, prepared under the direction of William M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures. The figures are preliminary and are subject to such change and correction as may become necessary upon further examination of the original returns.

"Druggists' preparations" include all materials for use by druggists in compounding medicines to be dispensed upon physicians' prescriptions or orders. These comprise tinctures, fluid extracts, medicinal sirups, and other liquid preparations; pills, tablets, powders, etc.; alkaloids and derivatives (cocaine, codein, morphine, quinine, and strychnine); synthetic medicinal preparations, such as acetanilid, acetphenetidin, phenolphthalein, saccharin, methylsalicylate, etc.; medicinal metals and their salts (bromides, acetates, citrates, bismuth, etc.); and biological products, such as serums, vaccines, toxins, etc.

"Patent and proprietary medicines" are those sold under the protection of a patent, copyright, or trademark, or prepared according to a secret formula; and "patent and proprietary compounds" include all such compounds not intended for medical use, such as fire-extinguisher compounds, household ammonia, insecticides, etc.

"Perfumery and cosmetics" comprise cologne, toilet waters, face powders, cold cream, etc., and perfumes.

Concerns engaged in drug grinding as their principal business are not included in this industry.

Each establishment is classed, according to its principal products, in one of the three branches of the industry, but in many cases one establishment manufactures products pertaining to more than one branch, and there is a considerable production of these commodities by establishments classified in other industries.

Establishments, Products and Materials

Reports for 1914 were received from 4,082 establishments, with products valued at \$172,008,946. The number of establishments in 1914 exceeded that in 1909 by 440, or 12.1 per cent, and the value of the products increased during the five-year period by \$30,067,344, or 21.2 per cent.

The materials reported as consumed by all establishments in 1914 comprised 118,282 pounds of opium, 316,130 ounces of morphine or derivatives thereof, 414,255 ounces of cocaine or derivatives thereof, 13,039 ounces of heroin, and 23,859 ounces of diacetyl morphine.

Of the 4,082 establishments reported for all three branches of the industry, 850 were located in New York, 391 in Illinois, 353 in Pennsylvania, 267 in Ohio, 234 in Missouri, 179 in Massachusetts, 161 in Indiana, 155 in Michigan, 142 in California, 134 in New Jersey, and 107 in Minnesota, and the remaining 1,109 establishments were distributed among 34 states, ranging from 99 in Iowa to 1 in Arizona. The states for which no establishments were reported are Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Druggists' Preparations

The manufacture of druggists' preparations in 1914 was reported by 438 establishments, with products valued at \$48,624,966. At the census of 1909 there were reported 375 establishments, with products valued at \$43,958,479. The increase in number of establishments thus amounted to 16.8 per cent, and in value of products to 10.6 per cent.

The production of liquid preparations, such as tinctures, fluid extracts, and medicinal sirups, reported for 1914 was valued at \$13,900,402; and of pills, tablets, powders, etc., at \$10,903,056. These figures, however, are to be considered as representing only an approximate distribution

of these classes of goods because of the inability of the manufacturers in many cases to make separate reports for certain products.

The manufacture of alkaloids and their derivatives in 1914 was reported by 142 establishments, with products valued at \$11,493,168. Of these establishments, 27 were located in New York, 17 in Pennsylvania, 13 in Illinois, 80 in Ohio, and 7 in New Jersey, and the remaining 70 were distributed among 27 states.

The production of synthetic medicinal preparations to the value of \$1,384,996 was reported by 72 establishments, of which 17 were located in New York and 10 in Pennsylvania, the remaining 45 being distributed among 20 states.

The manufacture of medicinal metals and their salts, valued at \$732,307, was reported by 47 establishments, of which 16 were located in New York and 11 in Pennsylvania, the remaining 20 being distributed among 11 states.

The manufacture of serums, vaccines, toxins, and other biological products, to the value of \$6,223,475, was reported by 93 establishments, of which 19 were located in Kansas, 10 each in Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, 7 in Pennsylvania, 6 each in Indiana, Iowa, and New York, 5 in Montana, 3 each in Michigan and Wisconsin, 2 each in Minnesota and South Dakota, and 1 each in California, District of Columbia, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

Patent and Proprietary Medicines and Compounds

The manufacture of patent and proprietary medicines and compounds in 1914 was reported by 3,085 establishments, with products valued at \$105,665,611. At the census of 1909 there were reported 2,838 establishments, with products valued at \$83,771,154. The increases in number of establishments and value of products thus amounted to 8.7 per cent and 26.1 per cent, respectively.

Patent and proprietary medicines to the value of \$83,455,264 were manufactured by 2,271 establishments in 1914 (including some which were engaged primarily in the manufacture of druggists' preparations and perfumery and cosmetics), the leading five states in this branch of the industry being New York, with 406 establishments; Illinois, 203; Pennsylvania, 192; Ohio, 156; and Missouri, 126; and patent and proprietary compounds to the value of \$16,514,352 were manufactured by 1,006 establishments, the leading five states being New York, with 211 establishments, Illinois, 97; Pennsylvania, 83; Missouri, 73; and Massachusetts, 60. Some of these establishments manufactured both medicines and compounds.

Perfumery and Cosmetics

The manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics in 1914 was reported by 559 establishments, with products valued at \$17,718,369. These figures, however, do not include the products of establishments classified, according to their principal products, in the other two branches of this industry. At the census of 1909 there were reported 429 establishments, with products valued at \$14,211,969. The percentages of increase in number of establishments and value of products were 30.3 and 24.7, respectively.

The value of the production of perfumery and cosmetics and other toilet preparations in 1914, by all establishments, including those engaged primarily in the manufacture of druggists' preparations and of patent and proprietary medicines and compounds, was \$19,160,427.

The leading five states reporting the 559 establishments classified in this branch of the industry were New York, with 175; Illinois, 67; Pennsylvania, 45; Ohio, 34; and Michigan, 28.

PUBLIC HEARING ON MUSTARD SEED

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—A public hearing as to the meaning of the term "mustard seed" and the appropriate designation of the varieties of "rape seed" for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act will be held in Washington, D. C., on September 15, 1916, by representatives of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. All persons interested are invited to attend. Those who desire may present their views in writing to the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., on or before the date set for the hearing. It is desired to obtain all possible information from the trade and others on the subject.

The hearing will be held at 10 a. m. on September 15, 1916, at 216 Thirteenth street, S. W., Washington, D. C.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL PRODUCTS \$29,600,000**Census Report Shows An Increase of 60 Per Cent in Production in Comparison Between 1909 and 1914
—Number of Establishments is 36**

A summary of the general results of the 1914 census of manufactures with respect to the production of chemicals and allied products by the aid of electricity has been issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Many of the electrochemical and electro-metallurgical products have, until recent years, been made under the protection of patents, and detail statistics of production cannot be given for some of the most important without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Chief Products of the Industry

The chief products are aluminum, phosphorus, silicon, sodium, carbon in its allotropic form of graphite or plumbago, chlorine, oxygen, and hydrogen, among elementary substances; ferro alloys, copper, titanium, and vanadium compositions, and other alloys; calcium carbide; carborundum (silicon carbide) and alundum (artificial corundum), largely used as abrasives; caustic soda; caustic potash; sodium peroxide; chloride of lime or bleaching powder, and other hypochlorites; carbon bisulphide, and muriatic acid. Closely akin thereto are the electric-furnace products of the iron and steel industry, but these have not been included.

The manufacture of electrochemical products was reported by 36 establishments in 1914 and by 34 in 1909. The total value of products in 1914 was \$29,661,649, an amount which exceeded the corresponding figure of 1909 by \$11,210,188, or 60.8 per cent.

Chlorates.—Of these establishments, three were located in New York and one each in Maine and Michigan.

Hypochlorites were manufactured by four establishments using electrochemical methods in 1914, and by five in 1909. The production in 1914, chiefly chloride of lime (bleaching powder), was 73,197 tons, valued at \$1,714,837, representing an excess of 59.2 per cent in quantity and 13.8 per cent in value over that of 1909. Of the four establishments reported in 1914, three were in New York and one in Michigan. The total production of hypochlorites in 1914 by all establishments, both chemical and electro-chemical, was 111,076 tons valued at \$2,578,269, of which the electro-chemical product constituted approximately two-thirds.

Caustic soda, caustic potash, and lye were manufactured by five establishments in 1914, the production aggregating 48,663 tons, valued at \$2,309,511. All these establishments reported caustic soda, and one reported caustic potash and one caustic lye. Three were located in New York and two in Michigan. The total production of caustic soda in 1914 by chemical and electro-chemical processes was 212,539 tons, valued at \$6,657,514, the production by electro-chemical methods constituting a little more than one-sixth of the total.

Ferro and other alloys, including alloys of aluminum, copper, manganese, silicon, titanium, and vanadium, were produced to the value of \$2,859,482 by seven establishments in 1914. Of these establishments, three were located in New York and one each in California, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia. Figures for 1909 are not available. In addition, there were produced in electric furnaces in 1914 by 14 establishments, classified in the iron and steel industry, 21,548 tons of foundry iron and steel ingots and castings, chiefly direct steel castings.

Oxygen and hydrogen to the value of \$68,411, chiefly oxygen, were produced in 1914 by electric processes in five establishments, of which two were located in California and one each in Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio. Figures for 1909 are not available. The values of the oxygen and hydrogen produced in 1914 by all establishments and by all methods, including the fractional evaporation of liquefied air, were \$1,829,446 and \$16,671, respectively.

The output of aluminum, calcium carbide, abrasives, electrodes, sodium and sodium peroxide, phosphorus, silicon, chlorine, carbon bisulphide, and muriatic acid by electro-chemical or electro-metallurgical methods cannot be reported separately without disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

The comparative statistics for 1914 and 1909 are summarized in the following statement:

	1914.	1909.
No. of establishments	36	34
Products—		
Total value	\$29,661,649	\$18,451,461
Chlorates:		
No. of establishments	5	5
Tons	8,304	5,785
Value	\$1,131,316	\$904,550
Hypochlorites:		
No. of establishments	4	5
Tons	73,197	45,976
Value	\$1,714,837	\$1,506,831
Caustic soda, caustic potash, and lye:		
No. of establishments	5	5
Tons	48,663	48,663
Value	\$2,309,511	\$2,309,511
Ferro and other alloys:		
No. of establishments	7	7
Value	\$2,859,482	\$2,859,482
Oxygen and hydrogen:		
No. of establishments	5	5
Value	\$68,411	\$16,040,088
All other, named in order of value—aluminum, calcium carbide, abrasives, electrodes, sodium and sodium peroxide, phosphorus, silicon, chlorine, carbon bisulphide, and muriatic acid:		
No. of establishments	17	17
Value	\$21,578,062	\$21,578,062

NEED OF COPPER SULPHATE BY SPANISH VINEYARDS

A commodity much needed in Spain for the spraying of grape vines and fruit trees, which last year suffered severely from mildew and other cryptogamic diseases, is sulphate of copper or blue vitriol.

"The imports to all Spain in 1913-14," writes Consul Robertson Honey, "amounted to 5,020 tons and in 1914-15 to 6,012 tons. One of the largest manufacturers of superphosphates in Spain was anxious to obtain from the United States 3,000 tons of sulphate of copper before April 1. The prices quoted by cable by three different firms were on lots of only 25, 500 and 200 tons, at 23, 21 and 27 cents a pound, respectively, f.o.b. New York. The American market here was stated to be practically bare.

"The price paid for sulphate of copper here in 1913 was 5½ cents a pound and in January, 1916, 14 cents.

"Copper pyrites for the making of sulphate of copper are obtained in large quantities by the Rio Tinto Mining Company, a British concern, from its mines near Huelva, in Cadiz Province."

INQUIRY AS TO CALCIUM CHLORIDE SCARCITY

CHICAGO, ILL., August 14—One subject that is causing a good deal of interested inquiry here among druggists and distributing chemical houses is the long continued scarcity of calcium chloride. Some of the leading representatives of the drug and chemical trades say there is apparently no reason why there should be such a scarcity and they would give a good deal to know the "real reason" why it exists. The explanation that the extremely hot weather has been a big factor in decreasing the supply, on account of the use of this chemical in refrigeration, is not considered sufficient, since the scarcity and high prices were here before the warm weather arrived.

The Chloride of Calcium Works, at Mount Pleasant, Mich., owned by Peter Van Schaack & Sons, are working day and night in order to fill orders, according to C. P. Van Schaack, the vice-president. In regard to the scarcity of calcium chloride, Mr. Van Schaack says in his opinion it is principally due to the heavy export trade in the material containing the chlorine gas used in making war bombs. He says his concern sends a large portion of the output to England and Canada.

ENGLISH BAN ON COCAINE AND OPIUM

Our Correspondent Discusses Causes Which Led Up to Royal Proclamation Prohibiting Imports—Synthetic Drug Manufacture Showing Some Growth

LONDON, July 31—The most interesting feature of the week has been the Royal proclamation prohibiting the importation, except under license, of cocaine and opium into the United Kingdom, and the regulations which have been framed for dealing with the traffic in the drugs mentioned. While both drugs are under ban the reasons for their inclusion do not coincide. The drastic action taken in connection with cocaine is the development of the general agitation against the abuse of that drug, a matter to which I have referred in my previous letters, and the regulations which have been framed are very much on the lines of what I suggested would be drawn up in response to representations on the part of leading medical opinion in this country.

Cocaine is defined in the proclamation as including "all preparations, salts, derivatives or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith and containing 0.1 per cent (one part in a thousand or more) of the drug. The regulations are devised to give the authorities a better control over the distribution, for the defect in the law as it stood was that there was a difficulty in proving the "sale" of the drug by unauthorized persons. Now it is declared that "any person who sells, gives, procures or supplies or offers to sell, give, procure or supply cocaine to or for any person, other than an authorized person" is guilty of an offence, except the conditions mentioned hereunder have been complied with. According to the new regulations there must be a written prescription of a duly qualified medical practitioner, and that prescription must be dated, and signed with full name, address and qualifications, and marked with the words "Not to be repeated" before cocaine may be supplied. On the prescription must appear the amount of cocaine to be supplied (except where it is a proprietary, in which case a statement of the amount of medicine to be supplied will suffice). Other points in the regulations are to do with the entering in a book particulars of any transaction in cocaine, etc.

The reason for applying the ban to opium is not that addiction to this drug is at all prevalent in this country, or sufficient to warrant any strengthening of the pre-war regulations, but the powers taken will help the authorities to stop an extensive illicit export trade in opium which has sprung up since the prohibition of the export of this drug came into force. If any person "sells, gives, procures or supplies, or offers to sell, give, procure or supply any opium to or for any person, other than an authorized person, in the United Kingdom," or if "any person, not being an authorized person, or person licensed to import opium, has any opium in his possession, he shall be guilty of a summary offence," says the regulation, and the word opium is declared to mean "raw opium, powdered or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking," and includes "any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium."

Manufacture of Synthetic Drugs

War's effects upon the manufacture of synthetic organic drugs and the production of alkaloids in this country formed the subject of discussion at the annual meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry the last week, and, naturally, the principal suggestions for the future development of the industries included claims for a wider and more generous State recognition. It does not matter what industry one touches, it is certain to be argued that past failure to achieve much success is attributed to a too narrow view of the responsibility of the State toward that industry, and on all sides one hears the cry for a more sympathetic treatment of industrial enterprise. As I have remarked before, there is some justification for this claim on the part of the fine chemical industry, which has for too long depended upon individual enterprise.

With regard to synthetic drugs, while it would be a mistake to suppose that none were manufactured in this country before the war, it is true that only small quantities were produced, and the list of those for supplies of which we looked to Germany is imposing. That list in-

cludes antipyrine, aspirin, salicylic acid, phenacetin, salol, veronal, sulphonal, phenolphthalein, trional, eucaine and novocaine, and probably our yearly importation amounted to well over a million sterling. The industry has now grown to considerable proportions here, and there is evidence of great vitality, but, it is claimed, there is no hope for true development unless some form of protection against foreign competition be afforded for a period of ten years. Of course, owing to the correlation of the dye and drug industries, the future of the latter depends largely upon whether the British dye industry is successfully developed, as the dye industry provides essential intermediaries. One matter which needs attention is the supply of cheaper and purer methyl and ethyl alcohols. At present, Government restrictions handicap the fine chemical manufacturer in regard to these essential solvents which play so important a part in the synthesis of organic compounds.

As regards alkaloids, while we have long produced those of opium and quinine, and more lately, caffeine, strychnine and veratrine, the production of atropine and most lower alkaloids has not been developed. As a matter of fact our manufacturers have been fully occupied with providing for the needs of the country in respect of those products which they have long produced, while the scarcity of labor, and of properly devised plant, militates against any effective extension of the sphere of manufacture. However, promising laboratory work has been carried out. The synthetic preparation of natural alkaloids, atropine and cocaine, is still unaccomplished, but useful results have been obtained by the discovery of substitutes, which although perhaps not of equal pharmacological value, have valuable properties. For instance, the place of atropine is taken by euphthalmine (phenylglycolyl ester of methylvinyl diacetone alkaline) which has a strong mydriatic action. Cocaine is the benzoylmethyl ester of ecgonine. Hydroxyacids having a similar constitution to ecgonine having been prepared it has been found that when converted into benzoylmethyl compounds these produce local anaesthesia as does cocaine.

These substitutes are known as eucaines, and one of them is a benzoyl ester of vinyl diacetone-alkaline. It is the lactate of this base that the Pharmacopoeia includes as benzamine lactate. But the most generally valuable anaesthetic is novocaine (para-aminobenzoyldiethylamino ethenol hydrochloride).

In my last letter I mentioned that the proprietors of Hall's Wine, Wincarnis and other medicated wines had represented to the Central Liquor Control Board the need for a modification of the order providing for the labelling of bottles of medicaments, etc., with the proof spirit content. This has been done and it is provided by the new order that in any case where medicated wines or mixtures are sold or supplied in bottles or vessels enclosed in sealed packets the label may be affixed outside the packet, and that will be deemed to be complying with the order to "label the bottle." This holds good up to October 9, after which date all preparations containing alcohol will have to be labelled with the percentage "on the bottle."

LONDON DRUG MARKET CONTINUES QUIET

Recent Drug and Spice Auctions Were Very Dull—Buyers Show Not the Slightest Inclination to Speculate

LONDON, July 31—We have to report another quiet week here, as buyers are not at all disposed to speculate. The drug and spice auctions which have been held were very dull, and many lots were bought in, in several instances without a single bid.

ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID—Is offered at 41s to 43s per lb. for good quality.

ARROWROOT—St. Vincent has been sold at from 2½d to 2¾d per lb.

AMIDOPYRIN—Is quoted at from 63s to 65s per lb. on spot.

BENZOIC ACID—Is very difficult to get, and the soda benzoate is very firm at 25s per lb.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—Steady at 13s per lb.

CITRIC ACID—Easier at 3s 2d per lb. on spot.

COCAINE—Is now quoted at 19s 6d per doz. net for the hydrochloride. The market is weak, in consequence of the proclamation restricting the sale.

CUMIN SEEDS—New crop Morocco have been sold at 80s per cwt. on spot.

DRAGON'S BLOOD—Common bag lump sold at 87s 6d to 95s per cwt.

GUAIACOL CARB.—Is very scarce, and holders are asking up to 135s per lb.

LYCOPodium—There have been some arrivals, but no buyers; 7s 6d per lb. is said to be wanted, but less would be accepted.

MENTHOL—Yazawa sold without reserve at 9s 10d to 10s. Kobayashi or Suzuki on spot is steady at 11s.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—Is in good demand, and 7s 6d to 7s 9d per lb. is now wanted.

RESORCIN—We now hear of a little offering at 100s to 110s per lb.

SHELLAC—Is again higher, at 107s per cwt. for fair orange.

TARTARIC ACID—Crystals are scarce but powder is offering again lower at 2s 11d per lb.

NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL LOWER

Report from St. Johns That Producers Stood Chance of Losing Million Dollars Discredited by New York Traders

Considerable publicity was given to a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F., stating that Newfoundland cod liver oil dealers stood to lose about one million dollars because a readjustment of the market had forced a decline in the price of that product. Whether the dispatch was for the purpose of influencing the market, and in what way, or was merely the offspring of a distorted imagination, is a matter of conjecture among the trade. As a matter of fact the entire loss of the 1916 output would not amount to a million dollars at the present price of \$75 a barrel, was the assertion made by one prominent importer of cod liver oil.

A dealer in touch with the Newfoundland situation said that the final results of the season's catch would not be known for some time but, based on the yield to date, the harvest would not exceed that of last year by more than 50 per cent or at most would not be more than about one-third of the Norwegian crop. He said that only three firms were refining the oil under a Government permit, and that of the 60 or 70 rendering plants only about 30 per cent were in operation, the rest being closed on account of the shortage of cod livers.

There has always been a question in the minds of some as to the quality of the Newfoundland oil, but with the new process of refining conducted under the control of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries the product is said to be of a very satisfactory standard. According to some of the local dealers who have received shipments of the new cod liver oil, all requirements of the new U.S.P. are fulfilled. Tests made on the product from one refinery give the saponification value of the oil as 183, whereas the U.S.P. requires "not less than 180 nor more than 190," iodine value a fraction over 157, while "not less than 140 nor more than 180" is permitted, and the specific gravity was 0.920 at 25 deg. C. which officially is confined from 0.918 to 0.922 at 25 deg. C.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. C. Vance, president of the Vance Drug Company is said to be at work on a plan to establish a chain of drug stores in the important cities along the Pacific coast and the near interior. It is rumored that the venture is backed by Eastern capital to the extent of \$500,000, and that articles of incorporation are now being prepared by the attorneys.

WAR'S INFLUENCE ON OXALIC ACID

Price Has Gone Up Several Times Normal Value—Recently Declined But Strength Has Been Partially Regained

Oxalic acid weakened during the dull summer months, falling from 75 cents a pound last May to less than 60 cents, but within the last week or so has again strengthened and is now hovering around the 65 cent mark. This is still 700 or 800 per cent greater than the normal value, and there is scant probability of any near reduction as the production is limited and the demand is far in excess of the supply.

Like in so many other chemicals Germany has had a monopoly in the manufacture of oxalic acid, and when commercial intercourse with that country ceased consumers were hard put to obtain needed supplies. The manufacture of oxalic acid in this country has increased and the quality is said to be excellent, but the quantity is still short of requirements. Its production has also been increased in other countries, especially Norway and Holland, which are now in a position to export. Local dealers claim that the Norwegian product is of standard quality, but that the first shipment of the acid to be received from Holland was of a darkish gray color and could not be sold in competition with other makes. Dealers interested in the Dutch product assert that the defect has been remedied and that subsequent shipments will be of the highest grade.

A prominent chemical broker said that the receipt of stocks from foreign sources was instrumental in the decline in the acid but added that unless production was measurably increased prices would remain at the present high figure until the demand again set in and then, in all probability, would advance. He said that during the winter and spring when stocks were scarce, speculators had little difficulty in securing control and manipulating the market, but that it had proved a disastrous venture to those who bought at the top price. To all appearances and in the belief of many, oxalic acid seemed destined to reach a dollar a pound, but with the advent of warm weather the demand slackened, at about the same time importations increased and domestic production was larger, which resulted in freer offerings and prices began to decline.

Before the war oxalic acid was selling for seven and eight cents a pound. In six months it had doubled in value, by May it had reached 19 cents and 20 cents a pound and continued to advance steadily through the summer of 1915. In the fall it began to attract the attention of outside handlers, who, by their activities, helped materially to advance the price. Stocks were sold and re-sold and very little of the spot goods were available for the legitimate consumer; the price in the meantime rose from 50 cents in December, 1915, to 75 cents and 80 cents a pound in May of this year. It was then that the forces above mentioned began to have their effect and the market weakened.

Some of the crudes used in the manufacture of the acid, caustic soda and sulphuric acid, have been reduced in cost, but the price of caustic potash is still too high to permit of any great reduction in the manufacturing cost.

INDIA RUBBER PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS INTO U. S.

The arrival across the Pacific of twenty carloads of Oriental rubber to be sent thence across the continent by fast train illustrates the extreme demand of the United States for this product of the tropics.

Over a billion dollars worth of rubber has, according to a compilation by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank of New York, been brought into the United States since 1900, and over a half-billion dollars worth of it in the last six years. The imports of the fiscal year just ended exceed 150 million dollars in value, and amount in quantity to 260 million pounds against a former high record of 172 millions in 1915, and 132 million pounds in 1914.

Drug and Chemical Markets

COCAINE AND MORPHIA DEAD IN LONDON

Royal Proclamation Prohibiting Their Importation Knocks Life Out of Market—Other Prices Continue to Show Easier Tone

(Special Cable to WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS)

LONDON, August 15—Market quiet. Camphor advancing; slabs are 2s 6d for spot; quarter pound squares, 2s 2d.

Shellac has advanced 10s during the week. Codein salts are 1s lower.

Salicylic acid, salol and acetic acid are all easier in sympathy with New York market.

Tartaric and citric acids are lower, tartaric being quoted at 2s 9d and citric at 3s, both net.

Cocaine and morphia are a dead letter owing to the recent Royal proclamation prohibiting their importation. No licenses have yet been granted to importers.

ADVANCES OUTNUMBER THE DECLINES

Drug and Chemical Market is Generally Quiet—Mercury and Glycerin Lower—Camphor, Carbolic and Oxalic Acids Higher—British Remove Copra Restrictions

There were more advances than declines during the week in drugs and chemicals. General trade continues to drag and buyers in most quarters are adhering to the hand-to-mouth policy in making purchases. There has been a further decrease of speculative interest and this, together with larger outputs of some commodities, accompanied by lower primary markets, resulted in forcing prices down materially on some products. In this respect antipyrin suffered a loss, while among the botanical drugs, arnica flowers, gentian root and buckthorn bark led in the decline of values.

A cessation of the active demand from explosive manufacturers has resulted in a fair accumulation of spot stocks of mercury in flasks, forcing prices down an additional \$1 to \$74 a flask of 75 pounds. Domestic makers of explosives have withdrawn from the market, and general dullness is apparent. In some quarters interests intimate that a return of an upward movement of prices is about due, based on the comparatively higher markets abroad. Glycerin prices quoted by second hands are also lower due to similar conditions governing the market. Tonka beans advanced under a higher primary market and small spot stocks.

Trading in essential oils lacks animation but declines in values have been few, affecting oil of coriander and citronella, based on larger stocks and a general indifference by buyers to renew purchasing.

On the other hand, some pronounced gains in prices have been established, particularly for oil of bergamot, which advanced 50c a pound, in sympathy with additional rises in the primary market, presumably due to unfavorable crop conditions.

The trend of prices for salol is decidedly easier, owing to a larger production and keener selling competition among speculative holders, which resulted in a fair decline in values. Tragacanth of various descriptions scored lower figures under larger stocks and an absence of buying orders. Similar conditions governing values of mirbane oil are also noted, which is also true of Japan wax.

A continued scarcity of spot supplies and rising primary markets together with better inquiries resulted in higher levels of quotations on oils of peppermint and wormseed, saccharin, nitrate of silver, liquid storax and acetphenetidin. Carbolic and oxalic acids and benzol were advanced by speculative holders, while quinine closed slightly higher for supplies held by outside interests under more active trading and a growing scarcity of spot supplies available.

Both domestic and Japan camphor moved rapidly upward in price, attributed to stronger cables from abroad and a renewal of an active demand from both domestic

and export buyers. In some quarters second hands are still quoting about 2c @ 3c a pound below makers' prices. Menthol advanced under decreased offerings, due available spot supplies being practically cleaned up. Cube berries, corn syrup, permanganate of potassium and shellac are higher, based on meager stocks.

Higher cables from primary markets forced another advance in prices on spot lots of all descriptions of shellac 2c a pound. A shortage of the crop and marked increased strides in the consumption the world over, are responsible for the recent advances of values.

Cod liver oil in the Norwegian market, according to advices, has advanced sharply in price in sympathy with rising values in the British market. No further change in spot values locally has been effected on either Newfoundland or Norwegian oil, which closed quiet.

Among seeds and herbs, caraway and poppy seed values are a shade lower owing to a slow demand, while aniseed closed steadier, owing to better inquiries, which is also true of sage. All grades of mustard seed were lowered 1c a pound due to some selling pressure. Spices were quiet and featureless, owing to a general absence of buying orders, and holders are offering supplies of various descriptions below the parity of values in foreign primary markets.

The British Ambassador has informed the Department of State at Washington that the exportation of copra from the Fiji Islands, Samoa, Australia and New Zealand to the United States is now permitted, without the condition that the glycerin content of this copra be reshipped to Great Britain at the prevailing English price. British customs have been informed that the exports from Bulgaria of rosewater, otto of rose, hempseed, cardamoms, and ergot are allowed. The prohibition of exports of anise, anise oil and mustard seed from Bulgaria was removed May 22. Germany has prohibited the importation of carbonate of ammonia, while Sweden has placed bicarbonate of sodium on the list of prohibited exports.

Acetanilid—This is quoted nominally easy at 65c for spot supplies of chemically pure in barrels and business was practically at a standstill, owing to the disinclination of buyers to operate on a larger scale. It was intimated that supplies in some quarters are obtainable at 60c a pound.

Acetphenetidin—Prices are materially higher on spot supplies, owing to a further scarcity of stocks and smaller output. Sellers advanced quotations \$3 to \$33@35 a pound. The normal price is 85c a pound.

Acid, Carbolic—Second hands in many quarters have advanced quotations, owing to a further scarcity of spot stocks. Offerings were made at 60c up to 62c, but toward the close of the markets scattered sales of small lots were reported at prices down to 56c a pound.

Acid, Oxalic—The market is firmer and tending upward under a better demand and small supplies. Offerings, however, are still being made at 60c a pound, but the general quotation is 61c@62c a pound.

Antipyrine—Offerings are more liberal and in the absence of an improvement in inquiries, prices weakened materially, showing a net loss for the week of \$2 a pound. Sellers are offering spot lots freely at \$20@22 a pound.

Arnica Flowers—A further decrease in the demand and more anxiety by holders to sell, served to weaken the market. Spot lots were offered at lower figures, ranging from 55c@60c a pound, showing a decline of 6c a pound below recent sales.

Benzol—A firmer trend of the market is noted owing to a renewal of inquiries, but sales for the week were moderate. Offerings of chemically pure 100 per cent, in carlots, were made at 63c@64c, while in some quarters lots were obtainable at 62c@63c a gallon, from second hands. Supplies for forward delivery are difficult to purchase from makers below 70c, while some manufacturers are naming up to 72c a gallon.

Buckthorn Bark—The market eased off under a smaller demand and keener selling pressure. Holders are offering spot supplies at a reduction of 3c to 35c@36c a pound.

Camphor—Domestic refiners are asking higher values, based on large sales for export as well as for home account. Offerings are being made on the basis of 58c@58½c a pound for American refined supplies in barrels. As a result of stronger advices from primary markets abroad,

Japan camphor was advanced on all varieties on the basis of 59c@59½c a pound for refined 2½-pound slabs. Outside speculative holders, however, are offering lots at 54½c@56c a pound.

Codein—The recent reduction in the price of opium has had no influence on values. The demand continues slow and a decided quiet pervades the market. Makers continue to quote former quotations on the basis of \$8.50 an ounce for 10-ounce lots of alkaloid.

Cod Liver Oil—The market for Newfoundland cod liver is unsettled and decidedly weak, based on reports from primary markets of an unfavorable character. According to reports from St. John's, Newfoundland, holders of considerable quantities of oil are facing losses, owing to the British and French governments having succeeded in purchasing this year's Norway output of oil, resulting in a cut of about 50 per cent in market prices.

Corn Syrup—The higher market for corn influenced a decidedly stronger tone and prices scored a marked advance. Manufacturers are now quoting \$2.81 per 100 lbs. of 42 degrees mixing.

Cubeb Berries—Limited offerings of spot lots, particularly of XX variety, due to light stocks and firmer advices from Holland served to strengthen prices. Holders are asking higher values for XX berries, ranging from 48c@50c a pound.

Formaldehyde—Manufacturers continue to quote former prices to domestic buyers, 10½c@13½c a pound, but the market is easy and in some quarters quotations are being shaded. The weakness of the market is attributed to an absence of an export buying, which has resulted in a fair accumulation of spot supplies.

Gentian Root—With the demand gradually growing smaller and offerings becoming more liberal, prices eased off. Holders are offering supplies on the spot at lower figures, ranging from 20c@25c a pound, showing a decline of 2c a pound under recent sales.

Glycerin—The market suffered by a further depression brought about by active speculative selling at 1½c a pound below refiners' prices, bringing the market down to 35c a pound for chemically pure glycerin in drums. This failed to stimulate a buying movement.

Menthol—The indifference of buyers in meeting prices asked by sellers, resulted in slow trading throughout the week. Some holders are quoting 10c higher to \$3.10@3.15 a pound, while others have raised their quotations to \$3.25 a pound. Scattered lots, however, are reported to be still available at \$3 a pound, but no large invoices are offered at this figure on the spot. Cable offerings from Japan included several parcels at a price equal to \$3.10 a pound laid down here, which influenced a firmer sentiment among holders.

Mercury—In the absence of buyers and fair stocks on hand an easier sentiment among selling agents was noted, which culminated in a further reduction in prices of \$1 a flask of 75 pounds. Sellers are quoting \$74 a flask, but only moderate sales were reported. Renewed weakness is also shown by second hands. The cessation of the active demand from explosive makers is being felt and the market is dependent now upon the ordinary outlets.

Oil of Bergamot—Prices of spot lots scored a further marked gain in sympathy with the higher cost of importing goods. Importers raised prices 50c to \$4.25@5 a pound and are offering supplies sparingly owing to a scarcity of stocks here. Advices from the primary market abroad, note strength under a good demand and values quoted equal \$6.50 a pound, laid down here.

Oil of Citronella—A lower market stimulated a better demand for small lines. Increased offerings influenced by lower cable advices from primary markets and fair stocks here, led to a downward trend of values. Holders are offering spot supplies at 1c lower to 52c@53c in drums and at 53c@54c a pound, in tins.

Oil of Coriander—Larger offerings and little inclination by buyers to operate, resulted in a weaker and lower market for spot supplies. Holders generally are asking \$15 but offerings are being made as low as \$12 a pound.

Oil of Peppermint—The market is stronger owing to the uncertainties surrounding crop prospects and specula-

tive operations in the West. The usual mid-summer dullness pervades the spot market here and no speculative interest has as yet developed, while the demand from consumers continues slow. Most dealers have advanced quotations to \$1.95@2.00 but offerings are still being made at \$1.80 a pound.

Oil of Wormseed—Owing to smaller stocks and a stronger market for the seed, and larger inquiries, a firmer tone pervaded the spot market. Holders are stronger in their views on prices, which were advanced 5c to \$2.20@2.25 a pound.

Mirbane Oil—The market receded materially owing to larger spot stocks and a decided falling off of the demand. Holders are offering spot lots at lower figures, ranging from 26c@27c a pound for supplies in drums, showing a cut of 2c a pound under recent sales.

Morphine—Aside from a small hand-to-mouth business booked, the market has been dull and featureless. Quotations, however, are being sustained by domestic makers on the basis of \$5.50 an ounce for sulphate and muriate lots of 25-ounces.

Opium—The market is neglected and prices closed easy in tone but quotably unchanged. Importers continue to repeat former values on the basis of \$10.90 a pound for powdered and granulated in cases, covering carlots and \$12.05 a pound is being named for jobbing lots on the spot.

Potassium Permanganate—A further curtailment of spot supplies and a good demand served to influence an upward movement of the spot market. Sellers in most quarters raised quotations to \$1.60 a pound.

Quinine—The market for second hand lots shows a further slight improvement, influenced by a growing curtailment of supplies and a steady demand for 500 to 1,000-ounce packages, but scattered small lines are still obtainable at prices named by sellers. Offerings by out-of-town holders have been withdrawn and there is little obtainable below 70c an ounce, at which figure buyers appear to hesitate. During the past week from 3,000 to 4,000 ounces have been reported sold at 67c and smaller lots at 70c an ounce. There were fair inquiries this week for 100 to 500-ounce lots and according to reports some business was booked at 67c and a shade under. Makers continue to quote on the basis of 75c an ounce for 100-ounce lots.

Salol—The market is decidedly easier, owing to a larger production and keener selling competition among speculative interests. Offerings are being made at lower figures, ranging from \$4@4.25 a pound.

Saccharin—The extreme scarcity of spot supplies and a good inquiry, together with meager offerings, forced up values to a higher level. Holders advanced quotations \$1 to \$19@19.50 a pound. Buyers are finding it difficult to locate sellers of round lots.

Shellac—Higher cables from abroad resulted in a further increase in spot quotations. The higher level of values is solely due to a short crop and a marked increase in the world's consumption. Importers advanced quotations 1c a pound on all varieties, bringing values up to the basis of 30c@31c a pound for T. N. on the spot.

Storax, Liquid—Small receipts and little to come forward, imparted a stronger sentiment among holders. In most quarters, offerings were limited and sellers are naming higher prices ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 a pound, showing a net gain for the week of 10c a pound.

Tonka Beans—The spot market for Angostura and Para supplies is decidedly stronger, owing to a marked scarcity of supplies here and meager arrivals from primary markets. Importers announced higher values, showing an advance of 3c to 85c@1 for Angostura and to 55c@60c a pound for Para beans.

Tragacanth—Larger stocks, an easier primary market and little buying interest, resulted in a lower level of prices. Holders reduced quotations on spot lots to the basis of \$2 to \$2.25 a pound for Aleppo first and to \$1.85@1.95 a pound for seconds.

Wax—Lack of buyers and more liberal offerings by holders, served to further depress values of Japan wax which closed lower. Holders reduced quotations on spot supplies 1c to 14c@14½c a pound, which, however, failed to interest buyers.

Heavy Chemical Markets

CONDITIONS SHOW SOME IMPROVEMENT

**Firmness is Shown in Some of the Metallic Salts—
Foreign Orders for Chemicals Are on the Increase
—Domestic Demand is Rather Quiet**

Market conditions generally were continued on the better plane inaugurated last week and basic conditions within may be said to have improved. Some of the metals have advanced on large foreign demands and a corresponding firmness is reflected in the prices of the same metallic salts. Foreign orders for chemicals are also on the increase and cover a wide range in both medicinal and industrial chemicals. With the retention of the proportionate share of this business after the war, any surplus in domestic production will probably be well taken care of.

The domestic demand is not all that has been expected, according to some members of the trade, but there are manifestations of an early resumption of business on a larger scale, and a very good fall is predicted. The course of prices is impossible to forecast though many believe they will be much higher than at present. The element of speculation will no doubt be present, but large manufacturers are determined, if possible, to keep in control of the market. Another factor that may limit their operations is the ever present possibility of a sudden peace which is too menacing to chance the retirement of stocks in the quantities which accompanied the speculative buying of last fall.

A few of the items were weak and inactive and include bleaching powder and the sodium and potassium prussiates. The acids, copper sulphate, potassium chlorate, saltpetre, caustic soda, and sulphur held their own, while soda ash and sodium bichromate advanced. Some of the principal items are outlined in detail immediately following:

Acids—Prices on the acids were generally maintained though second hand dealers in some instances were again under regular quotations. Both the muriatic and the sulphuric were active and nitric was also in demand. The following prices are generally quoted: Muriatic, 18 degrees at 2c@2½c a pound; 20 degrees at 2¼c@2½c and 22 degrees at 2½c@2¾c. On contract, muriatic 18 and 20 degrees, delivery of two or more cars a month, 1½c@2c is quoted. For nitric acid 36 degrees, 6c@6½c is asked, 38 degrees, 6½c@7c, 40 degrees, 7c@7½c, 42 degrees, 7½c@8c a pound. Sulphuric is quoted at 1c@1½c for 60 degrees and 1½c@2c for 66 degrees spot, and on contract 66 degrees, 93 per cent, \$25.00 a ton and 97 per cent, \$35.00 a ton. In drums and carboys ½c@2c a pound more is asked.

Alum—Business continues on a moderate scale and prices in different alums are steady at former quotations. Ammonium alum was quoted at 4c@4½c a pound and potassium alum at 6½c@7c a pound according to description. Aluminum sulphate varies as to grade from low at 3½c to high at 6½c a pound. Chrome alum is offered at 40c@45c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The demand for bleach continues dull and second hand offerings were again reduced. Some offerings were reported at 4c a pound for bleach in domestic drums and it was intimated that these would be shaded. Export drums were also reduced having been offered at 5½c a pound. Leading manufacturers refuse to meet these prices and are content to hold their spot stocks for more favorable terms. Contracts were made at 2½c a pound for delivery over next year.

Calcium Acetate—The spot market continues short of calcium acetate and dealers are asking 7½c@8c a pound. Manufacturers are delivering on contract at \$7@7.05 per hundred pounds.

Calcium Chloride—Manufacturers of calcium chloride are reported sold ahead for several months and are not in a position to offer in car loads for spot delivery. In odd lots of less than car lots 1¼c@1½c a pound is asked for the solid and 1¾c@2c a pound for granulated when pound over these prices. On contract \$14.85 a ton for the

solid and \$18.85 for the granulated f.o.b. New York is asked.

Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)—There has been no increase in the demand for copper sulphate during the week, but an advance in the metal is holding prices firm. Small crystal were inclined to be held at 8½c a pound and large crystal at 10c a pound though a few offerings were had as low as 9c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Business was very quiet in potassium bichromate, and no changes were noted in quotations. Seconds are asking 38c@40c a pound while leading producers were quoting 42c@43c a pound for balance of the year deliveries.

Potassium Carbonate—The market has been on the decline for sometime and while no changes occurred during the week prices quoted were subjected to shading. Extremely low grades were offered at 45c a pound. The calcined 80-85 per cent was held at 75c a pound and 80c would embrace the quotations for the other grades.

Potash, Caustic—The inside asking price was again 83c a pound for the 88-92 per cent caustic, while others were holding at 90c a pound. For the 70-75 per cent, 50c a pound was asked.

Potassium Chlorate—Small export orders were consummated during the week but domestic business has not increased. Lots were offered by some dealers at 46c a pound but mostly 48c was asked.

Potassium Muriate—There is a slight demand for the 80 per cent muriate but quotations are very wide ranging from \$275 to \$400 a ton according to the holder. Domestic production is not confined alone to the low grade muriates, but there is not yet sufficient of the high grade to cause any great weakening in the present high prices.

Potassium Prussiate—Yellow potassium prussiate continues easy at 75c@80c a pound. The red prussiate is quoted by manufacturers at \$2.40@\$2.50 a pound and from other sources \$2.25 is had.

Saltpetre—A slight increase in the demand has been reported by some manufacturers following the recent declines. The refined is held at 25c@26c a pound.

Soda Ash—The gains of last week have been firmly held and, in some instances, followed by higher quotations. Very little was offered at 2¾c, most dealers holding at 2½c and up to 3½c a pound for the light 58 per cent test. The asking for dense is 3¼c a pound. Deliveries over next year are under contract at 1¼c@1½c a pound, basis of 48 per cent.

Soda, Caustic—Several bids for caustic soda at less than 3½c a pound were in the market for immediate and nearby delivery, but the inside offer was the price mentioned. An unusually large shipment (apparently a regularity), went forward during the week, which probably is instrumental in holding the market firm. Contract quotations were 2½c a pound, basis of 60 per cent, for deliveries over 1917.

BILL TO AMEND INSECTICIDE ACT

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16—Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York, has introduced a bill to amend the so-called Insecticide Act preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated Paris greens, lead arsenates, and other insecticides, and also fungicides, by adding the following new paragraph to section 8, so that for the purpose of the law an article shall be deemed misbranded: "In the case of disinfectants, unless the bactericidal co-efficient as determined by a method approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, is plainly stated on the label."

MARQUETTE, MICH.—All plans and details have been arranged for the erection of a new plant for the Michigan By-Product Chemical Company at Wells, and the work of construction is to begin immediately, according to W. W. Norwood, manager of the company. The plans were prepared by R. D. Keahoe, chemical engineer of New York, and Mr. Keahoe will be in active charge of the building operations. The plant will be used for the manufacture of chemicals from wood ashes and smoke distillations.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

"DEUTSCHLAND" DYES A TOPIC OF INTEREST

Shipments Are Received in New York and Indicate That Total Amount Will not Exceed 200 Tons—Market is Quiet

Comparative quiet was again the order of the week in dyestuffs and the release of the *Deutschland* cargo easily overshadowed everything else as a topic of interest. The first consignment arrived Monday and the rest followed quickly. No complete list of the colors has been given out but from the partial lists distributed by some of the consignees it is safe to assume that the assortment is of those rare and costly colors that consumers are particularly in need of. The price is said to range from \$4.50 a pound for "indigo white, 30 per cent" to \$70 a pound for indanthrene violet. The amount, too, is relatively small, being generally estimated at 200 tons, which, together with the apparent absence of colors conflicting with domestic makes, is not expected to have any great bearing on present market conditions.

Domestic manufacturers are disgruntled over the turn of affairs taken in the dyestuff schedule of the omnibus revenue bill, particularly with the attempt to hold its provisions inoperative until after the war. The term "until the termination of the European war, which will be evidenced by the proclamation of the President of the United States to that effect" is objectionable in that its time of application is too vague and indefinite. A more specific declaration is wanted as to when the law is to become effective.

Dealers in dyestuffs are not overly pessimistic merely because the outlook is not for immediate business as they did not anticipate any great influx of buyers until after Labor Day. They reason that manufacturing plants of consumers will be well under way by that time with a clear understanding of the dyestuffs required. That the numerous inquiries in the market have not as yet culminated in a buying movement is attributed in some quarters of the trade to the inability of the buyers and sellers to meet on common ground. Their views are not in accord as to the value to be placed on the different coloring materials. Dealers, for the most part, are holding firm at the lower levels recently attained by nearly all materials, though there are certain articles on which some holders are willing to shade to attract orders. Aniline oil seems to be one of these and there are sellers at prices 10 cents and 12 cents a pound under that which some manufacturers have set as the limit of their contract prices. All logwood products have almost as wide a range in quotations and are just as unsettled. The remainder of the items had no noteworthy changes. A resume of the week's happening follows in detail while the chemical mordants may be found under heavy chemicals.

Albumen—Business was reported as good and the outlook for albumens is for higher prices. Present quotations are 72c@76c for spot goods, though recent advices from China as claimed by some are to the effect that September shipments will equal 73c a pound in bond. Blood albumen is firm at 34c@37c a pound for imported and 30c@34c a pound for the domestic brands.

Aniline Oil—The situation in aniline oil from the manufacturers' point of view, has not improved. Several of the manufacturers have withdrawn from the market refusing to meet the quotations of some of the dealers. A quotation in one quarter was heard as low as 26c a pound on time delivery and 30c a pound spot, while others are said to be quoting freely at 35c a pound spot. Benzol and the other crudes have all fallen in value but manufacturers claim not in proportion to the drop in aniline prices. The salts is being quoted at 55c@60c a pound but there are dealers underselling these prices also.

Cochineal—There were no marked changes in cochineal prices during the week, most dealers holding at 71c@73c a pound for the better grades. Offerings of the lower grade of South American bugs were reported at 60c@63c a pound.

Cutch—The expected demand for cutch has not yet materialized though dealers are confident that the article will soon be favored by the textile interests. For bales 9c@10c a pound is asked and for boxes 11c@13c a pound. Mangrove cutch is reported at 7½c a pound in some quarters.

Divi-Divi—A few sales of divi-divi were reported at \$50 a ton, the price which was generally accepted as representative of the market. Some were asking \$52 a ton but the former wide range in quotations was missing.

Gambier—A slight weakness was noticeable in gambier values during the week following a protracted spell of inactivity. Dealers in some instances dropped prices from ½c to 1c a pound. Stocks for shipment were quoted in some quarters at 7½c a pound and the usual 9c@11c spot prices were also shaded.

Indigo—Though business was again reported as rather slow, dealers are firmly adhering to former quotations. Bengal grades are held at \$3.20@3.70 a pound, Guatemala at \$2.42@2.75, Kurpahs at \$2.40@2.80 and Madras at 95c@1 a pound. There are reported offerings of Japanese synthetic indigo, 20 per cent paste, at \$1.40 a pound.

Logwood—Large arrivals of logs continue to be noted and prices remain at about the same as last quotations, \$30 to \$40 a ton, according to the seller and the grade of the wood. Genuine Campeche is rather scarce and prices are somewhat higher. Logwood extract solid was offered at 55c a pound for spot and 50c on contract, with a disposition to shade all figures. Liquid 51 degree was usually quoted at 32c@25c a pound for spot though there were some dealers said to be offering at 26c@28c a pound. Hematine crystals were quoted freely at 60c a pound and contracts were said to have been offered at 55c a pound with protection against decline. Hematine paste ranged from 30c to 35c a pound.

Nigrosin—It has been reported that some manufacturers of nigrosin are only within 60 per cent of their orders and are not quoting for spot delivery. In other quarters former quotations of \$1.35@1.45 for spirit soluble and \$1.50@1.70 a pound for water soluble are continued.

Quercitron—Some inquiries from foreign sources were noted for the paste during the week and one 15-ton lot was reported sold. Prices were the same as last week ranging up to 15c a pound. The bark is being held at \$28@32 a ton.

Sumac—There was some call for sumac during the week and dealers report indication for future business as good. Prices range from \$60 a ton to arrive to \$63@65 a ton for spot Sicily sumac. The extract ranges from 7½c a pound for common from domestic to 12½c for the high grade colorless.

Tumeric—Quotations on tumeric were about the same as last reported. Small lot offerings of Aleppo were had at 9½c a pound, Madras at 8½c and China at 7c@7½c a pound, all spot.

IMPORTS FROM ROTTERDAM

The quantity and value of the principal chemicals, drugs, medicines and dyes shipped to the United States from Rotterdam, Holland, in 1914 and 1915 are given in a consular report as follows:

Articles	1914		1915	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Acid—Carbolic, formic and tartaric	6,464	.....	.....	.....
Coal-tar products n. e. s.	3,164	.....	.....	6,991
Cream of tartar .....pounds.....	66,000	22,974	.....	.....
Dextrine .....do.....	1,323,577	46,631	462,200	27,242
Fusel oil .....do.....	97,258	9,762	362,755	99,481
Glycerin, crude .....do.....	654,753	144,821	271,530	53,382
Gums—				
Copal .....do.....	11,376	1,163	125,726	6,611
Damar .....do.....	704,673	67,234	.....	.....
Other .....do.....	.....	1,720	.....	.....
Madder, ground or prepared.....do.....	12,940	3,091	32,692	13,640
Magnesite .....do.....	6,271,150	89,639	1,801,561	27,957
Musk, artificial .....do.....	63,995	6,015	.....	.....
Potash, prussiate of .....do.....	2,174,782	82,322	18,869	4,363
Soda, prussiate of .....do.....	161,063	14,242	110,330	25,957
Quinine sulphate .....ounces.....	.....	.....	17,000	11,082
All other .....do.....	.....	4,777	.....	6,713

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P. bbls.....lb.	.65	— .80	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulph.)			Ergot, Russian	lb.	.73	— .76
Acetone	lb.	.40	Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	Spanish	lb.	.75	— .79
Acetophenetidin	lb.	33.00	Bordeaux, Mixture-paste ..	lb.	.03 1/2	Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
Aconitine, 1/4 oz.	ea.	— 1.60	Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Agar Agar	lb.	.48	Bromine, bulk, technical	—	1.40	Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.64	U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.66	Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04 1/2	Formaldehyde	lb.	.10 1/2	— .13 1/2
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof.	gal.	2.68	Imported	lb.	.24 1/2	Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.65	Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
97 p.c.	gal.	.69	Iodide	lb.	—	Gold	lb.	—	—
Denatured, 180 proof.	gal.	.49	Metal sticks	lb.	1.90	Glucose	100 lbs.	2.47	— 2.52
188 proof	gal.	.50	Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	14.25	Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	Bromide	oz.	10.70	Drums and bbls. added.			
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	Citrated	lb.	.08	C. P. in cans	lb.	.36 1/2	— .37
Sweet	lb.	.25	Phosphate	lb.	17.50	Dynamite, drums included.	lb.	.32	— .38
Meal	lb.	.28	Sulphate	lb.	18.80	Saponification, loose	lb.	.29	— .30
Alcin	lb.	.80	Calcium Glycerophosphate ..	lb.	1.70	Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.26	— .27
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	Glycerrhizin, Ammoniated ..	lb.	3.40	— 3.70
Metallic	lb.	1.62	Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	—
Ambergris, black	oz.	12.00	Camphor, Am., refined, bbls. bk.	lb.	.52	Guaiacal, liquid	lb.	19.00	— 20.00
Grey	oz.	22.50	Squares of 4 ounces.	lb.	.53	Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	Camphor, Am., ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	.58	Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	Squares of 4 ounces.	lb.	.59	Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Bichromate, C.P.	lb.	1.15	16's in 1 lb. carton.	lb.	.58 1/2	Gun Cotton	lb.	.18	— .20
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	24's in 1 lb. cartons.	lb.	.58 1/2	Haarlem Oil	gross	2.50	— 2.55
Carb. Dom.	lb.	.09	Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	.55 1/2	Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .85
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	Japan, refined, 2 1/2 lb slabs.	lb.	.59	Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime.	lb.	.25	— .27
Fluoride	lb.	.47	Monobromated	lb.	3.15	Pacific Coast, 1915, prime.	lb.	.19	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	— 18.00
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	Powdered	lb.	1.20	Hydroquinone	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Molybdate	lb.	—	Russian	lb.	7.50	Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	Powdered	lb.	7.50	Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.35
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	Caramel	50 gals.	—	Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	5.00
Gran.	lb.	.28	Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.07	Crystals	lb.	—	5.50
Oxalate	lb.	.85	Bisulphide	lb.	.08 1/2	Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Persulphate	lb.	.90	Castoreum	lb.	10.00	Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.55	Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04 1/2	Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	Heavy	lb.	.03 1/2	Russian	lb.	5.50	— 5.95
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter			Chloral Hydrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
of Antimony)	lb.	15	Charcoal Willow, powd.	lb.	.04	Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Needle powder	lb.	.25	Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03 1/2	Kola Nuts, West Indian.	lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent	lb.	.48	Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	Lanolin, hydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Free sulphur	lb.	.72	Chloroform	lb.	.59	Anhydrous	lb.	.65	— .75
Crimson	lb.	.72	Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Antipyrine, bulk	20.00	— 22.00	Cinchonidine, Alk.	oz.	1.07	Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Area Nuts	lb.	.08	Sulphate	oz.	Nominal	Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.18	— .22
Argols	lb.	.17	Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	Stick, bbls., Corigliano	lb.	.29	— .49
Arrowroot, Bermuda	lb.	.50	Sulphate	oz.	.15	Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
St. Vincent, bbls.	lb.	.07	Cinnabar	lb.	1.95	Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Arsenic, red	lb.	.55	Civet	oz.	2.00	Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
White	lb.	.06 1/2	Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison).	lb.	.42	London Purple	lb.	—	—
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	60.00	Oleate	oz.	.82	Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Sulphate	oz.	55.00	Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk.	oz.	4.25	Regular	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	Lycopodium	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.39	Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.19	— .21
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	Cases, fingers	lb.	.42	Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Chlorate	lb.	—	Boxes	lb.	.43	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.80	Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	8.50	Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.90	Ounces	oz.	6.35	Salicylate	lb.	—	—
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of			Eighths	oz.	6.55	Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
almonds)	gal.	—	Phosphate	oz.	6.35	Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	2.25	— 2.75
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	Colloidion, U.S.P.	lb.	.33	Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	4.50
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.39	Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.68	Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.22	Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
90 per cent.	gal.	.75	Powdered	lb.	.27	Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.70	Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	Manna, large flake	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.85	Spanish Apples	lb.	—	Small flake	lb.	.80	— .85
Beta Naphthol	lb.	1.15	Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	Sorts	lb.	.37	— .39
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	Oleate, pow'd. (20%)	lb.	—	Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Salicylate	lb.	—	Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	Recryst	lb.	5.05	— 5.20
65 p.c.	lb.	—	Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	Mercuryl, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	74.00	— 75.00
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	Cream of Tartar, cryst.	lb.	—	Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.10
Subiodide	lb.	—	Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	Iodide, green	lb.	—	4.10
Subnitrate	lb.	—	Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	4.00	Red	lb.	—	4.10
Tannate	lb.	—	Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	Yellow	lb.	—	4.20
Valerate	lb.	—	Cresol, U.S.P.	gal.	.75	Blue Mass	lb.	—	.58
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste.	lb.	.29	Powdered	lb.	—	.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.00	Jewelers large	lb.	.65	Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	.61
Subnitrate	lb.	3.10	Small	lb.	.52	50 p.c.	lb.	—	.83
			French	lb.	.29	Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.36
			Dextrin, imported, Potato.	lb.	.12	Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	1.28
			Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	Powder	lb.	—	1.23
			Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	Red Precipitate	lb.	—	1.49
			Dover's Powder	lb.	2.60	Powder	lb.	—	1.59
			Dragons Blood Mass	lb.	.24	White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.59
			Reeds	lb.	.85	Powder	lb.	—	1.64
			Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial.	ea.	3.70	Methylene Blue	lb.	14.75	— 15.00
			Tab., 5 gr.	100s	—	Metol	lb.	—	—
			Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		—	Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .14

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.26	—	.27
Morphine, sulphate, bulk.....	oz.	5.35	—	5.50
1-oz. vials	oz.	5.55	—	5.60
1/4-oz. vials, 2 1/2-oz. boxes.....	oz.	5.75	—	5.80
1/4-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes.....	oz.	5.80	—	5.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride	lb.	6.70	—	7.30
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	—	.11
Irish	lb.	.08	—	.14
Musk, pods, Cab.....	oz.	8.05	—	8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.05	—	15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—	12.10
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—	19.05
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—	16.50
Synthetic	lb.	10.75	—	11.50
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	—	.10
Balls	lb.	.08	—	.10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate.....	lb.	.18	—	.19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	—	.23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	—	.07 3/4
Powdered	lb.	.11	—	.13
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—	10.90
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—	10.95
Granular	lb.	—	—	12.05
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—	12.05
Orthoform	oz.	—	—	1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	3.30	—	3.50
Papain	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	.32	—	.33
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.....	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.05 3/4
Cream	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Lily white	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.11 3/4
Snow white	lb.	18.00	—	20.00
Phenolphthalein	lb.	.80	—	.80
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	—	1.00
Red	lb.	18.00	—	20.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	.85	—	.90
Piperidine	oz.	.55	—	.60
Piperin	oz.	2.70	—	2.80
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	—	.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	1.25	—	1.26
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.40	—	1.45
Bicarb	lb.	.50	—	.60
Bisulphate	lb.	.75	—	.85
C.P.	lb.	1.35	—	1.36
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	.37	—	.38
Citrate, bulk	lb.	2.05	—	2.10
Cyanide Mixture	lb.	1.50	—	1.52
Glycerophosphate	lb.	2.75	—	2.80
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	—	.25
Lactide, bulk	lb.	—	—	.25
Lactophosphate	lb.	—	—	.26
Nitrate (Saltpetre)	lb.	1.60	—	1.65
Permanganate	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Salicylate	lb.	.50	—	.60
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.60	—	.75
C.P.	lb.	.75	—	.85
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.02	—	.03
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	—	—	2.50
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	.12	—	.13
Quassia chips	lb.	.10	—	.11
Rasped	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Powdered	lb.	—	—	.75
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.75 1/2
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.76
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.77
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	—	.69
Second hands	oz.	.50	—	.225
Amsterdam	oz.	.50	—	.225
German	oz.	.50	—	.225
Java	oz.	.50	—	.225
Resorcin crystals	lb.	19.00	—	20.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	—	.34 1/2
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.....	lb.	.60	—	.61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.....	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.04
Saccharin	lb.	19.00	—	19.50
Safrol	lb.	.30	—	.31
Salicin, bulk	lb.	9.50	—	9.90
Salol, bulk	lb.	—	—	3.75
Second hands	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Saltpetre	lb.	.25	—	.26
Sandalwood	lb.	.10	—	.15
Ground	lb.	.12	—	.18
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.00	—	41.00
Powdered	lb.	36.00	—	42.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	—	2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	—	3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	—	.60
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	—	.61
Nitrate	oz.	.41 1/2	—	.43 1/2
Sticks (Lunar Caustic).....	oz.	.40	—	.41
Oxide	oz.	.96	—	1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure.....	lb.	.15	—	.15 1/2
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	—	.12
Green, pure	lb.	.14	—	.15
Ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.09 1/2
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.27
Mottled, pure	lb.	.10	—	.12
Ordinary	lb.	.08	—	.09 1/2

Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.95	—	2.10
Citrate	lb.	.64	—	.65
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Amer., f.o.b. works.....	lb.	.02	—	.03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	—	.81
Glycerophosphate crystalline.....	lb.	2.55	—	2.60
Iodide	lb.	3.50	—	3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	—	.06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	—	.12
Dried	lb.	.20	—	.28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Salicylate	lb.	2.30	—	2.70
Tungstate	lb.	—	—	1.50
Spermacet	lb.	.23 1/2	—	.26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	—	.52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	—	.50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	—	1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	—	.48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.35	—	2.38
Potato	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Powdered	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.06 3/4
Rice	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Wheat	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	—	1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	—	.81
Iodide	oz.	.35	—	.40
Nitrate	lb.	.48	—	.50
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk.....	oz.	—	—	1.08
Powder	oz.	—	—	1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	—	2.65
Sulphate	lb.	.90	—	.95
Sugar of Milk, powdered.....	lb.	.20	—	.22
Sulphonol	lb.	.50	—	1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—	14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	—	1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	—	2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	—	2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	—	2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	—	.35
Washed	lb.	.08	—	.10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	—	.04
Purified	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Tamarinds, bbls.	gal.	.20	—	.25
Tar, Barbadoes	lb.	—	—	.75
North Carolina, 1 pt.	oz.	—	—	.61
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	—	.56
Casks	lb.	.50	—	.54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	1.10	—	1.25
Terpineol	lb.	10.00	—	10.50
Thymol, crystals	oz.	.61	—	.63
Iodide	lb.	.29 1/2	—	.30
Tin, crystals	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.14
Bichloride	lb.	.45	—	.44
Oxide	gal.	4.00	—	4.50
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00	—	3.50
Commercial	lb.	—	—	.53
Turmeric	lb.	.22	—	.25
Turpentine, Venice, True.....	lb.	.11	—	.12
Artificial	lb.	.55	—	.57
Spirits, See Naval Stores.....	lb.	—	—	.53
Vanillin	gal.	.22	—	.25
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	lb.	.30	—	.35
Gran.	lb.	.24	—	.26
Med.	lb.	.13	—	.14
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	5.50	—	5.75
Chloride	lb.	.45	—	.75
Iodide	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.14
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Permanganate	lb.	—	—	3.25
Salicylate	lb.	.15	—	.18
C.P.	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.06 1/2

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.....	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.45	—	.50
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
ex Toluol	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Boric, cryst.	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent.....	lb.	4.20	—	4.25
Camphoric	lb.	.55	—	.60
Carbolic cryst. U.S.P., drs.....	lb.	—	—	.70
5-lb. bottles	lb.	—	—	.69
5-lb. cans	lb.	4.90	—	6.20
Cinnamic	lb.	6.20	—	6.30
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	—	.67

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	—	.67
Powder	lb.	—	—	.67 1/2
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent.....	gal.	.56	—	.74
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	—	1.50
German	lb.	.70	—	1.00
Formic, Conc.	lb.	1.28	—	1.30
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	3.45	—	5.00
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	.22	—	.30
Hydroiodic, sp.g. 1.150	oz.	—	—	2.45
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	.87	—	1.00
Dilute	lb.	.35	—	.40
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	.40	—	.45
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.90	—	.95
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	6.90	—	7.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06 1/2
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.20
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.30	—	.35
Oleic, purified	lb.	.70	—	.72
Oxalic, Cryst. casks.....	lb.	.55	—	.60
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	1.50	—	1.75
Picric, kegs	lb.	.30	—	.34
Phosphoric	lb.	3.00	—	3.15
Pyrogallie, resublimed	lb.	2.90	—	3.10
Crystall. bottles	lb.	.15	—	.18
Pyroligneous, purified	gal.	.25	—	.30
Crude	lb.	2.25	—	3.00
Salicylic	lb.	.14	—	.16
Stearic	lb.	.05	—	.07
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.12	—	.14
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—	.66
Tartaric Crystals	lb.	—	—	.65
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	4.30	—	4.50
Trichloroacetic	lb.	2.40	—	2.90
Valeric	lb.	—	—	.80

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	7.00	8.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.00	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.75	2.20
Anise	lb.	1.00	1.15
Bay	lb.	2.50	2.65
Bergamot	lb.	4.25	5.00
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.55	3.70
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	3.15
Cade	lb.	.50	.60
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.lb.	lb.	.85	.90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.13	.15
Japanese, white	lb.	.15	.17
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.55	5.00
Caraway	lb.	3.00	3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.....	lb.	1.15	1.20
Lead Free	lb.	1.45	1.60
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.75	.80
Cedar Wood	lb.	.15	.16
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy.....	lb.	19.75	20.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums.....	lb.	.52	.54
Java	lb.	.89	.94
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	1.30
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	1.10
Coriander	lb.	12.00	15.00
Cubeb	lb.	3.00	3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.75	5.00
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	1.10
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	.80
California	lb.	4.40	4.50
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.60	3.90
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.30	3.55
Bourbon	lb.	3.50	3.95
Turkish	lb.	3.50	3.95
Gingergrass	lb.	1.85	2.05
Ginger	lb.	5.50	5.75
Hemlock	lb.	.50	.60
Juniper Berries, rect.....	lb.	7.50	7.60
Twice rect.	lb.	7.55	7.65
Wood	lb.	1.25	1.35
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.00	4.20
Spike	lb.	1.20	1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	.80
Lemon	lb.	.90	1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	.80	.85
Limes, distilled	lb.	1.15	1.20
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.10	1.20
Malefern	lb.	7.20	8.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	19.00	21.00
Artificial	lb.	17.50	20.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.10	1.15
Orange, bitter, W. Indian.....	lb.	2.20	2.70
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.60	2.85
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	2.85
Origanum	lb.	.18	.24

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Origanum	lb.	.18	—	.24
Patchouli	lb.	15.00	—	17.90
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
Imported	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Peppermint, tins	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
French	lb.	6.05	—	6.55
Pimento	lb.	1.70	—	1.90
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	14.00	—	14.25
Synthetic	lb.	2.60	—	3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.70	—	.80
Safrol	lb.	.40	—	.43
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	7.00	—	7.20
West Indian	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	—	.85
Artificial	lb.	.27	—	.29
Savin	lb.	—	—	—
Spearmint	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Spruce	lb.	.50	—	.60
Tansy	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Thymae, red, French	lb.	1.25	—	1.50
White, French	lb.	1.45	—	1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	—	3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	—	5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.90	—	4.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.00	—	2.15
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.55	—	2.95
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Wormwood	lb.	2.35	—	2.40
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—	22.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—	45.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—	30.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.60	—	.63
South American	lb.	.61	—	.65
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.50	—	5.55
Oregon	gal.	.75	—	.90
Peru	lb.	3.50	—	3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	—	.39

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.30	—	.33
Blackwood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	—	.20
Blackberry, of Root	lb.	.06	—	.08
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.17	—	.19
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Buckthorn	lb.	.35	—	.36
Calisaya	lb.	.19	—	.28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	—	.10
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	—	.26
Siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.06
Broken	lb.	.22	—	.24
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.27	—	.29
Broken	lb.	.23	—	.24
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.23	—	.25
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	—	.18 1/2
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.15	—	.17 1/2
Condurango	lb.	.21	—	.23
Coto	lb.	—	—	—
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Cramp	lb.	.06	—	.08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	—	.07 1/2
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	—	.16
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Ordinary	lb.	.12	—	.13
Hemlock	lb.	.05	—	.06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	—	.06
Mezeiron	lb.	.26	—	.29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.03	—	.04
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Sweet	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2
Trieste	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10	—	.12
Northern	lb.	.10	—	.11
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	—	.27
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
Quebracho	lb.	.15	—	.16
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	—	.15
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	—	.17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Cut	lb.	.15	—	.17
Crushed	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Tonga	lb.	.40	—	.41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.25	—	.32
of Tree	lb.	.12	—	.14
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	—	.10
White	lb.	.12	—	.15
White Pine	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
White Poplar	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05	—	.07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04 1/2

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.21 1/2	—	.25
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	—	.21
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04	—	.04 1/2
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	—	1.00
Para	lb.	.55	—	.60
Surinam	lb.	.70	—	.75
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.50	—	6.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	—	4.25
South American	lb.	3.20	—	3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	—	—
Green label	lb.	1.55	—	1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42 1/2	—	.44 1/2
XX	lb.	.48	—	.50
Powdered	lb.	.49	—	.53
Fish	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.06
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	—	.13
Juniper	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Laurel	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.12
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09
Sloe	lb.	.68	—	.75
Sumac	lb.	—	—	.04

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.55	—	.60
Powdered	lb.	.66	—	.75
Borage	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Calendula	lb.	.71	—	.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	—	—
Hungarian	lb.	.59	—	.60
Belgian	lb.	.54	—	.60
Roman	lb.	.40	—	.50
Spanish	lb.	.56	—	.60
Clover Tops	lb.	.15	—	.18
Dogwood	lb.	.13	—	.14
Elder	lb.	.16	—	.17
Insect, open	lb.	—	—	—
Closed	lb.	—	—	—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26 1/2	—	.28
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	—	.44
Kousso	lb.	—	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.20	—	.22
Select	lb.	.26	—	.30
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.37	—	.42
Malva	lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Mullein	lb.	—	—	1.00
Orange	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Ox-Eye	lb.	.36	—	.40
Patchouli	lb.	.45	—	.49
Poppy, red	lb.	1.80	—	1.90
Saffron, American	lb.	10.70	—	10.75
Valencia	lb.	—	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	.05	—	.08
Balmoney	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Bay, true	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Belladonna	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.14
Broom Tops	lb.	1.19	—	1.20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Long	lb.	2.70	—	2.80
Cannabis Indica	lb.	.07	—	.11
Catnip	lb.	.60	—	.65
Chestnut	lb.	.29	—	.30
Chiretta	lb.	—	—	—
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.34	—	.40
Truxillo	lb.	.60	—	.61
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	—	.21
Conium	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Corn Silk	lb.	.11	—	.12 1/2
Damia	lb.	.07	—	.08
Deer Tongue	lb.	.42	—	.50
Digitalis	lb.	.17	—	.19
Dandelion	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.08
Eucalyptus	lb.	.26	—	.37
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	1.35	—	1.45
Henbane, German	lb.	.30	—	.35
Russian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Lovage	lb.	.18 1/2	—	.20
Henna	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Jorehound	lb.	.05	—	.07
Laborandi	lb.	.23	—	.25
Life Everlasting	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Liverwort	lb.	.35	—	.37
Lobelia	lb.	.35	—	.40
Matico	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2
Marjoram, German	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
French	lb.	.16	—	.17
Pennyroyal	lb.	.12	—	.14
Peppermint, American	lb.	.08	—	.10
Pichi	lb.	.10	—	.11
Prince's Pine	lb.	4.00	—	4.90
Plantain	lb.	.07	—	.09
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	—	—
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	—	—	—

Rose, red	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Rosemary	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Rue	lb.	.40	—	.49
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	.55
Grinding	lb.	—	—	.42
Greek	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Spanish	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08
Savory	lb.	.22	—	.22 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.62	—	.70
Half leaf	lb.	.57	—	.60
Siftings	lb.	.46	—	.55
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Tinnevely	lb.	.23	—	.30
Pods	lb.	.21	—	.24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.08	—	.11
Skullcap	lb.	.14	—	.17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.21
Stramonium	lb.	.21	—	.22
Tansy	lb.	.08	—	.09 1/2
Thyme	lb.	.11	—	.11 1/2
Uva Ursi	lb.	.06	—	.08
Water Pepper	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
Wintergreen	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Wormwood	lb.	.24	—	.30
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	—	.08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.71	—	.72
Powdered	lb.	.75	—	.77
German	lb.	—	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Alkanet	lb.	.82	—	.90
Althæa, cut	lb.	.40	—	.47
Whole	lb.	.50	—	.55
Angelica, American	lb.	.14	—	.15
German	lb.	.20	—	.24
Arnica	lb.	.56	—	.65
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Bermuda	lb.	.41	—	.46
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Belladonna	lb.	2.25	—	2.45
Powdered	lb.	—	—	—
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.09	—	.10
Beth	lb.	.20	—	.24
Bitter	lb.	.22	—	.23
Blueflag	lb.	.11	—	.14
Bryonia	lb.	.85	—	1.10
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.35	—	.45
American	lb.	.25	—	.40
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Unbleached	lb.	.21	—	.24
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Blue	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Colombo	lb.	.12½	—	.14
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	—	.17
Culver's	lb.	.09	—	.10
Cranesbill	lb.	.05	—	.07
Powdered	lb.	.11	—	.13
Dandelion, German	lb.	.35	—	.36
American	lb.	.27	—	.35
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Echinacea	lb.	.20	—	.22
Elecampane	lb.	.10	—	.11
Galangal	lb.	.14	—	.17
Gelsemium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Gentian	lb.	.20	—	.25
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.27
Geranium	lb.	.06	—	.07
Ginger, African	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Bleached	lb.	.24	—	.25
Ginseng, wild, Southern	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Northwestern	lb.	7.20	—	7.40
Eastern	lb.	7.20	—	7.35
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.00	—	5.15
Powdered	lb.	5.25	—	5.60
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	—	.54
Hellebore, white	lb.	.38	—	.41
Powdered	lb.	.26	—	.29
Black	lb.	.05	—	.07
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.25	—	1.90
Rio	lb.	3.75	—	3.95
Jalap, whole	lb.	.11½	—	.15½
Powdered	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Kava Kara	lb.	.18½	—	.21½
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.28	—	.30
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.45	—	.55
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.21
Selected	lb.	.20	—	.24
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	—	.54
Manaca	lb.	.30	—	.41
Mandrake	lb.	.07	—	.08½
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.15½	—	.17
Verona	lb.	.12	—	.13
Finger	lb.	1.75	—	2.00

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Pareira Brava .....lb.	.25	—	.29	Worm, American .....lb.	.09	—	.09%	Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c. ....lb.	.04%	—	.07
Pellitory .....lb.	.35	—	.57	Levant .....lb.	.99	—	1.00	Calcium, Acetate, crude, 100 lbs. ....lb.	7.00	—	7.05
Pink, true .....lb.	.36	—	.40	GUMS							
Pleurisy .....lb.	.12	—	.14	Aloes, Barbadoes .....lb.	1.00	—	1.05	Carbonate .....lb.	—	—	—
Poke .....lb.	.05	—	.07	Cape .....lb.	.08	—	.09%	Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	—	—	14.85
Rhatany .....lb.	.75	—	.80	Curacao, cases .....lb.	.09	—	.10	Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ....ton	—	—	18.85
Rhubarb, Chinese .....lb.	.80	—	.83	Socotrine, lump .....lb.	.21	—	.23	Sulphate .....lb.	.09	—	.10%
High, dried .....lb.	.21	—	.22	Ammoniac, tears .....lb.	.24	—	.29	Carbon tetrachloride .....lb.	.18	—	.20
Cuts .....lb.	.60	—	1.65	Powdered .....lb.	.35	—	.36	Copper Carbonate .....lb.	.40	—	.45
Sarsaparilla, Honduras .....lb.	.38	—	.40	Arabic, firsts .....lb.	.30	—	.34	Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	.40	—	.42
Mexican .....lb.	.12	—	.13	Seconds .....lb.	.27	—	.29	Powdered .....lb.	.40	—	.42
Senega, Northern .....lb.	.48	—	.50	Sorts, amber .....lb.	.15	—	.16	Sulphate .....lb.	.09	—	.10
Southern .....lb.	.59	—	.60	White .....lb.	.26	—	.27	Powdered .....lb.	.12	—	.15
Serpentaria .....lb.	.32	—	.36	Powdered .....lb.	.28	—	.29	Copperas, f.o.b. work, 100 lbs. ....lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Skunk Cabbage .....lb.	.10	—	.12	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Fusel Oil, crude .....gal.	3.45	—	3.70
Snake, Canada, natural .....lb.	.16	—	.19	Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Refined .....gal.	6.00	—	6.50
Stripped .....lb.	.18	—	.20	Benzoin, Siam .....lb.	1.45	—	1.70	Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls. ....lb.	.05	—	—
Spikenard .....lb.	.10	—	.13	Samatra .....lb.	.32	—	.39	48 p.c., in carboys .....lb.	.09	—	—
Squaw Vine .....lb.	.08	—	.10	Catechu .....lb.	—	—	—	52 p.c., in carboys .....lb.	.10	—	—
Squill .....lb.	.18	—	.19	Chicle, Mexican .....lb.	.60	—	.70	Lead, Acetate, brown sugar, 100 lbs. ....lb.	.14	—	—
Stillingia .....lb.	.05	—	.06	Euphorbium .....lb.	.20	—	.21	White cryst. ....lb.	.16	—	—
Stone .....lb.	.06	—	.06%	Powdered .....lb.	.25	—	.30	Broken Cakes .....lb.	—	—	—
Turkey Corn .....lb.	—	—	—	Galbanum .....lb.	.75	—	.80	Granulated .....lb.	.16	—	—
Unicorn false (helonias) .....lb.	.30	—	.33	Gamboge .....lb.	1.25	—	1.35	Powdered .....lb.	.17	—	—
True (Alectria) .....lb.	.17	—	.17	Guaiaac .....lb.	.24	—	.27	Arsenate .....lb.	.08%	—	.09
Valerian, Belgian .....lb.	.70	—	.75	Hemlock .....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Nitrate .....lb.	.15%	—	.17
English .....lb.	—	—	—	Kino .....lb.	.50	—	.58	Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd. ....lb.	—	—	.07%
German .....lb.	—	—	—	Locust .....lb.	.30	—	.32	Red, American .....lb.	—	—	.07%
Japanese .....lb.	.38	—	.43	Mastic .....lb.	.42	—	.46	Foreign .....lb.	.09	—	.09%
Veratrum Viride .....lb.	.09%	—	.10%	Myrrh, select .....lb.	.20	—	.21	White, Basic Carb., Amer. ....lb.	—	—	.07
Vervain .....lb.	.16	—	.17	Sorts .....lb.	.19	—	.20	dry .....lb.	—	—	.08
Yellow Dock .....lb.	.12	—	.17	Siftings .....lb.	.17	—	.18	in Oil, 100 lbs. or over, 100 lbs. ....lb.	.11%	—	.12
Domestic .....lb.	—	—	—	Olibanum, siftings .....lb.	.13	—	.14	English .....lb.	—	—	.06%
Yellow Parilla .....lb.	.06%	—	.08	Sorts .....lb.	.12	—	.13	White, Basic Sulphate .....lb.	—	—	.06%
SEEDS								Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys .....lb.	.02%	—	.03%
Angelica .....lb.	.13	—	.14	Sandarac .....lb.	.24	—	.24%	20 deg. carboys .....lb.	.03%	—	.04%
Anise, Levant .....lb.	.12	—	.13	Senegal, picked .....lb.	.20	—	.24	22 deg. carboys .....lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Spanish .....lb.	.13%	—	.13%	Sorts .....lb.	.18	—	.19	Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.07%
Star .....lb.	.23	—	.23%	Spruce .....lb.	.64	—	.90	38 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.08
Annatto .....lb.	.17	—	.20	Thus, per bbl. ....280 lbs.	8.25	—	9.50	40 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.08%
Canary, Spanish .....lb.	.05%	—	.06	Tragacanth, Aleppo, first .....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	42 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.09%
Dutch .....lb.	.05%	—	.05%	Seconds .....lb.	1.85	—	1.95	Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. ....lb.	—	—	.07%
Smyrna .....lb.	—	—	—	Thirds .....lb.	—	—	—	38 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.08%
South American .....lb.	.04%	—	.04%	Turkey, firsts .....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	40 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.08%
Caraway .....lb.	.17	—	.17%	Seconds .....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	42 deg. carboys .....lb.	—	—	.09%
Cardamoms, bleached .....lb.	.80	—	1.15	Thirds .....lb.	Nominal	—	Nominal	Plaster of Paris .....bbl.	1.50	—	2.00
Ceylon, green .....lb.	—	—	.50	WAXES				True Dental .....bbl.	2.00	—	2.25
Decorticated .....lb.	.80	—	.85	Bayberry .....lb.	.21%	—	.22	Potash, Bichromate .....lb.	4.00	—	.45
Celery .....lb.	.17%	—	.18	Bees, white .....lb.	.40	—	.50	Carbonate, calc. ....lb.	.45	—	.85
Colchicum .....lb.	1.03	—	1.05	Yellow, crude .....lb.	.30	—	.33	Caustic, 88-92 .....lb.	.83	—	.90
Conium .....lb.	.18	—	.19	Refined .....lb.	.34	—	.37	Chlorate, cryst. ....lb.	.46	—	.50
Coriander, natural .....lb.	.08%	—	.08%	Candelilla .....lb.	.23	—	.24	Powdered .....lb.	.46	—	.50
Bleached, domestic .....lb.	.06%	—	.06%	Carnauba, Flor .....lb.	.50	—	.51	Muriate, basis 80 p.c., per ton .....lb.	—	—	325.00
Cumin, Malta .....lb.	—	—	—	No. 1 .....lb.	.43	—	.44	Prussiate, red .....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Levant .....lb.	—	—	—	No. 2 .....lb.	.38	—	.39	Yellow .....lb.	.80	—	.90
Mogador .....lb.	—	—	—	No. 3 .....lb.	.26%	—	.27	Saltpetre, crude .....lb.	—	—	—
Morocco .....lb.	.18%	—	.19	Ceresin Yellow .....lb.	.10	—	.13	Refined .....lb.	.25	—	.26
Dill .....lb.	.11	—	.11%	White .....lb.	.14	—	.14%	Soda, Ash, 58 p.c., in bags, 100 lbs. ....lb.	.02%	—	.03%
Fennel, German, large .....lb.	.65	—	.70	Japan .....lb.	.14	—	.14%	in bbls. ....100 bbls.	—	—	—
Italian .....lb.	.12	—	.14	Montan, crude .....lb.	—	—	.30	Bichromate .....lb.	.29	—	.30
Roumanian, small .....lb.	.18	—	.20	Bleached .....lb.	—	—	.40	Bisulphate .....lb.	—	—	—
French .....lb.	.12	—	.12%	Ozokerite, crude, brown .....lb.	.45	—	.58	Carbonate, Sal. Soda, 100 lbs. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Flax, whole, per bbl. ....8.75	9.00	—	—	Green .....lb.	.80	—	.90	Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c. ....lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Ground .....lb.	.04%	—	.05	Refined, white .....lb.	—	—	—	Powd. or gran., 76 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	—
Foenugreek .....lb.	.03%	—	.03%	Refined, yellow .....lb.	—	—	—	100 lbs. ....lb.	—	—	—
Domestic .....lb.	.05	—	.06	Paraffin, refined, domestic, 100 lbs. ....lb.	.06%	—	.12	Chlorate .....lb.	.28	—	.35
Hemp, Manchurian .....lb.	.05%	—	.06	Foreign .....lb.	—	—	—	Cyanide, bulk .....lb.	—	—	.40
Russian .....lb.	—	—	—	Heavy Chemicals							
Henbane .....lb.	.29%	—	.33	Alkali, 48%, bgs., works 100 lbs. ....lb.	—	—	—	Cyanide, bulk .....lb.	1.50	—	1.70
Job's Tears, white .....lb.	.06	—	.07	Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. ....lb.	—	—	—	Hyposulphite, bbls. ....100 lbs.	2.00	—	2.25
Larkspur .....lb.	.22	—	.23	works 48 p.c. b .....100 lbs.	—	—	—	Nitrate, techn. ....100 lbs.	3.80	—	—
Lobelia .....lb.	.27	—	.29	Alum, ammonia, ground 100 lbs. ....lb.	4.10	—	5.00	Refined .....lb.	—	—	.04%
Millet, natural .....lb.	.02%	—	.03	Lump .....100 lbs.	4.00	—	4.75	Prussiate .....lb.	.60	—	.65
Hulled .....lb.	.06%	—	.06%	Powdered .....100 lbs.	—	—	—	Silicate, 140 p.c. ....lb.	.03%	—	.05
Mustard, Bari, Brown .....lb.	.13	—	.14	Alum, chrome .....100 lbs.	.38	—	.45	Silicate, liquid .....lb.	.01	—	.01%
California, brown .....lb.	.13	—	.13%	Potash, ground .....100 lbs.	—	—	7.10	Sulphate, Glauber's salt 100 lbs. ....lb.	.60	—	.75
Sicily, brown .....lb.	.14	—	.14%	Lump .....100 lbs.	—	—	8.00	Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals, 100 lbs. ....lb.	3.50	—	4.50
Dutch .....lb.	.14	—	.14%	Powdered .....100 lbs.	—	—	8.00	60 p.c. ....per 100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50
English, yellow .....lb.	.14	—	.14%	Soda, Ground .....100 lbs.	6.37	—	—	Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. ....ton	—	—	29.50
German, yellow .....lb.	Nominal	—	—	Alumina, Sulph., low .....100 lbs.	3.50	—	4.50	Sulphur crude, f. o. b. ....ton	—	—	30.50
Bombay .....lb.	.09	—	.09%	High grade .....100 lbs.	4.00	—	6.00	Baltimore .....ton	—	—	—
Parsley .....lb.	.21	—	.22%	Ammonia, Anhydrous .....lb.	.25	—	.26	Sulphuric Acid .....lb.	—	—	—
Poppy, Dutch .....lb.	.26	—	.26%	Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car. ....lb.	.03%	—	.06%	60 deg. ....lb.	.01%	—	.02
Turkish .....lb.	—	—	—	20 deg., carboys .....lb.	.04%	—	.04%	66 deg., carboys, per 100 lbs. ....lb.	2.25	—	2.75
Pumpkin .....lb.	.11	—	.11%	18 deg., carboys .....lb.	.03%	—	.04%	Oleum .....100 lbs.	3.75	—	.25
Quince, select .....lb.	.75	—	.78	16 deg., carboys .....lb.	.03%	—	.03%	Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs. ....lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Rape, English .....lb.	.09	—	.09%	Sal Ammoniac, gray .....lb.	.08	—	.09	Dyestuffs			
Japanese .....lb.	.06	—	.06%	Granulated, white .....lb.	.09	—	.10	Albumen, Egg .....lb.	.72	—	.76
Sabadilla (whole) .....lb.	.21%	—	.24%	Lump .....lb.	.18	—	.20	Blood .....lb.	.30	—	.37
Stavesacre .....lb.	.45	—	.47	Sulphate, foreign .....100 lbs.	—	—	3.75	Alumina, Chloride .....lb.	—	—	—
Stramonium .....lb.	.09%	—	.10%	Domestic .....100 lbs.	—	—	3.75	Alizarine .....lb.	—	—	—
Strophanthus, Hispidus .....lb.	2.20	—	2.25	Barium, chloride .....100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.50	Aniline Oil, in drums .....lb.	.35	—	.40
Kombe .....lb.	.05%	—	.06%	Dioxide .....lb.	—	—	.36	Salts .....lb.	.50	—	.60
Sunflower, large .....lb.	.04%	—	.04%	Nitrate .....lb.	—	—	.13				
Small .....lb.	.04%	—	.04%	Barytes, floated, white, 28.00 .....ton	28.00	—	30.00				
Turmeric, Aleppy .....lb.	.09%	—	.09%	Off color .....ton	15.00	—	16.00				
Madras .....lb.	.08%	—	.08%								
China .....lb.	.08	—	.08%								

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages-Cont.

Alizarine	lb.	—	—
Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	.35
Seed	lb.	.16	.17
Antimony Salt, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—
65 p.c.	lb.	.45	.55
47 p.c.	lb.	.40	.50
Camwood	lb.	.17	.20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.68	.73
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
Concentrated	lb.	.42	.50
English	lb.	—	—
Cutch, bales	lb.	.09	.10
Boxes	lb.	.11	.13
Divi-Divi	ton	50.00	52.00
Flavine	lb.	1.15	1.50
Eosine	lb.	9.00	10.50
Fustic Stick	ton	20.00	25.00
Young, root	ton	—	—
Gambier Spot	lb.	.09	.11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.20	3.70
Guatemala	lb.	2.42	2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.40	2.80
Madras	lb.	.95	1.25
Synthetic (J)	lb.	.0234	.03
Iron Nitrate, commercial	lb.	.0434	.06
True	ton	35.00	40.00
Logwood, stick	ton	50.00	54.00
Roots	ton	—	—
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	.25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	54.00
Nigrosin	lb.	1.35	1.75
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.50	.55
Chinese	lb.	.25	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	ton	28.00	32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.75	2.00
Sumac	ton	60.00	65.00
Turneric, Madras	lb.	.11	.12
Aleppy	lb.	.10	.11
Pubna	lb.	.09	.10
China	lb.	.09	.10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	10 1/2	15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	.30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	Nominal
Camwood	lb.	Nominal
Fustic	lb.	.05 — .06
Hyperic	lb.	.10 — .12
Logwood	lb.	.04 1/2 — .06
Red Saunders	lb.	.15 — .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.40 — .41
Concentrated	lb.	.45 — .50
Barberry, French	lb.	.35 — .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12 — .15
Borneo	lb.	.09 — .11
Mangrove	lb.	.12 — .15
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.12 — .15
Borneo	lb.	.12 — .15
Mangrove	lb.	.09 — .11
Fustic	lb.	.25 — .30
Gall	lb.	.22 — .26
Hematin, Crystals	lb.	.55 — .60
Extract, Contract	lb.	.32 — .35
Spot	lb.	.35 — .40
Hemlock	lb.	.05 1/2 — .06
Indigo	lb.	.28 — .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.55 — .60
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.30 — .35
Spot	lb.	.32 — .40
Mangrove	lb.	.08 — .10
Oak	lb.	— —
Osage Orange	lb.	— —
Powdered	lb.	— —
Paste	lb.	— .30
Palmetto	lb.	— —
Persian Berry	lb.	.20 — .24
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan	lb.	.11 — .12 1/2
Clarified 35 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 — .08
Unclassified	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2
Quercitron (bark)—	lb.	— —
Orange	lb.	.12 — .15
Yellow	lb.	— —
Sumac	lb.	.07 1/2 — .09

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.58 — .59
Domestic, prime	gal.	.57 — .58
Cod Liver, Newland	bbl.	85.00 — 90.00
Norwegian	bbl.	140.00 — 165.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06 — .06 1/2
English	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07
German	lb.	— —
Neutral	lb.	— —
Herring	gal.	— —
Horse	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.04 — 1.06

Off Prime	gal.	.95 — .96
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.90 — .91
No. 1	gal.	.84 — .85
No. 2	gal.	.80 — .81
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	— .47
Brown, strained	gal.	.54 — .55
Light, strained	gal.	.56 — .57
Yellow bl'chd, winter	gal.	.58 — .59
White, bl'chd, winter	gal.	.60 — .61
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.04 — 1.09
30 deg., cold test	gal.	.99 — 1.05
40 deg., cold test	gal.	.94 — .96
Prime	gal.	.87 — .88
Dark	gal.	.81 — .82
Oleo Oil	lb.	.11 1/2 — .13
Porpoise, body	gal.	— —
Jaw	gal.	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.07 1/2 — .08
Saponified	lb.	.08 1/2 — .08 3/4
Seal, white	gal.	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.06 1/2 — .07 1/2
Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	— —
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.79 — .80
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.77 — .78
Natural winter, 38 deg.	gal.	— —
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.75 — .76
Double pressed	lb.	.10 1/2 — .11
Triple pressed	lb.	.11 1/2 — .12
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.12 1/2 — .13
Prime	gal.	.79 — .80
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.77 — .78
Bleached	gal.	.61 — .62
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.63 — .64
	gal.	.65 — .66

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.90 — .95
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14 — .15
Cases	lb.	.14 1/2 — .15
No. 3	lb.	.13 1/2 — .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.25 — 1.40
Cocaoan Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13 — .13 1/2
Cochin	lb.	.13 — .13 1/2
Copra	lb.	.13 — .13 1/2
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	8.91 — 8.96
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	9.20 — 9.50
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.09 1/2 — .10 1/2
Summer, white	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10 1/2
Winter Yellow	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10 1/2
Croton	lb.	1.10 — 1.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	— .72
5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .73
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	— .74
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	— .74
Mustard	gal.	— .74
Olive, denatured	gal.	.87 — .89
Foots	lb.	.09 — .09 1/2
U. S. P.	lb.	1.70 — 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.10 — .10 1/2
Commercial	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Prime, red	lb.	.09 1/2 — .10
Palm Kernel	lb.	.12 — .13
Peanut Oil, soap	gal.	.70 — .72
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.15 — 1.25
Yellow	gal.	1.00 — 1.10
Poppy	gal.	— —
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in	gal.	— —
bbls.	gal.	— —
Blown	gal.	.93 — .95
Refined	gal.	.89 — .91
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.30 — .31
Second	gal.	.40 — .41
Third	lb.	.51 — .52
Sesame, domestic	gal.	— —
Imported	gal.	1.30 — 1.35
Soya Bean, English	lb.	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.07 1/2 — .07 3/4
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.40 — .45
Commercial	gal.	.30 — .35

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity,	gal.	— —
25@30 cold test	gal.	.12 1/2 — .13
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.13 — .14
Summer	gal.	.12 — .13
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.20 — .25
Dark, filtered	gal.	.19 — .20
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 — .29
Dark steam refined	gal.	.14 — .16
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.25 — .27
Neutral, filtered lemon,	gal.	— —
33@34 gravity	gal.	.20 — .21
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.26 — .27
903@907 sp. gr.	gal.	.16 — .17
Red Paraffin	gal.	.14 — .15
Spindle, No. 1, filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
No. 2	gal.	.16 — .17
No. 3	gal.	.15 — .16
No. 4	gal.	.13 — .14

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal.	.44 — .44 1/2
Wood Turpentine, steam dis-	gal.	— —
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.38 1/2 — .40 1/2
Turpentine, Destructive dis-	gal.	— —
tilled, bbls.	gal.	.33 — .38
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.75 — 4.00
Tar, pure	50 gal. bbl.	6.75 — 7.00
Rosin, com. to g'd.	280 lb. bbl.	6.05 — 6.10

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— — .37
Diamond "I"	lb.	— — .36
V. S. O.	lb.	— — .37
Fine orange	lb.	.33 — .34
Second orange	lb.	.31 — .32
T. N.	lb.	.30 — .31
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28 — .29
Button Lac	lb.	.37 — .40
Regular, bleached	lb.	.31 — .32
Bone, Dry	lb.	.37 — .38

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20 — .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12 1/2 — .12 3/4
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.41 — .42
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 — .15
Bombay	lb.	.11 1/2 — .12
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15 — .16
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.23 1/2 — .24
Mombassa	lb.	.29 — .30
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 1/2 — .27
Cloves, Amboyana	lb.	.26 — .26 1/2
Penang	lb.	.35 — .36
Zanzibar	lb.	.16 1/2 — .17
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 — .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.15 — .16
African	lb.	.08 1/2 — .08 3/4
Cochin	lb.	.10 — .10 1/2
Japan	lb.	.07 1/2 — .07 3/4
Mace, Banda	lb.	— .60
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	— .58
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.19 — .20
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.18 — .19
Hungarian	lb.	— .29
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.16 1/2 — .19
White	lb.	.21 — .21 1/2
Pimento	lb.	.04 1/2 — .05 1/4

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Mills,	— —	—
Texas	short ton	— —
Mills, New Orleans	— —	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	— —	29.00
Montgomery	— —	—
New Orleans	ton	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	28.50
Linseed Cake	short ton	33.00
Meal	— —	33.50

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— — 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— — 1.39
Turk's Island—	— —	—
Coarse	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Coarse, ground	200-lb. bags	— — 1.15
Rock, lump	200-lb. bags	— — 1.50
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—	— —	—
Prime	gal.	.38 — .41
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17 1/2 — .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.17 1/2 — .22 1/2
Medium	lb.	.24 — .26
Fancy	lb.	.47 — .50
Honey—	— —	—
Clear Comb, fancy	lb.	.13 — .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10 — .12
Extracted	lb.	.07 — .08
Buckwheat ext.	— —	—
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— — 2.81

COCOA

Caracas	lb.	.16 1/2 — .17
Bahia	lb.	.15 1/2 — .17
Cuban	lb.	.15 — .15 1/2
Trinidad	lb.	.16 1/2 — .16 3/4
Hayti	lb.	.12 1/2 — .13
Maracaibo	lb.	.18 — .19

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer. Nat.	bu'le	Ar. Fed-War.	er
Powdered	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
XXXX	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
Confectioners' A	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.15
Fine gran.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.25

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

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Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select powdered	lb.	.60	— .70
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.60	— .70
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.20	— .24
Sorts, sifted	lb.	.22	— .26
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	.50
Acetanilid	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
14	lb.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C.P., med.	lb.	.65	— .68
Technical	lb.	.60	— .65
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—			
Preservative for Developing and Fixing			
Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes			
In 4 ounce boxes			3.50
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	2.25	— 2.40
Acetphenetidin, U.S.P.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetozone, F., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr. 1.040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.18	— .24
U. S. P. Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.30
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.70	— .80
From Toluol	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7.	oz.	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	4.75	— 5.25
Camphoric	lb.	.58	— .70
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.70	— .77
10 and 15-lb. cans	lb.	.70	— .77
1 lb. bottles	lb.	.80	— .85
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	.60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
C. P.	lb.	—	.30
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	8.00	—
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	—
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	—
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68	— .69
Less than keg	lb.	.72	— .75
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .85
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	2.50
Formic, Conc., 1-lb. bot.	oz.	—	1.50
Gallic	oz.	.20	— .23
¼, ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	—
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50.	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.15	— .20
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	lb.	.06	— .08
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U.			
S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut.	lb.	—	2.30
pch. bot.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
Dilute	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	— 11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Car-	lb.	.08	— .10
boys) 120 lbs. (.04)	lb.	.10	— .15
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.10	— .15
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.12	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carb.	lb.	.09	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .19
C.P., carb.	lb.	.15	— .12
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	.60
Picric	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb.	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
cans	lb.	.34	— .40
1 oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
Pyroigneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Bulk	lb.	2.60	— 2.70
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.35	— .40
Succinic, crys.	oz.	—	.40
Sulphocarbolic (about 30%) ..	oz.	—	.30
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.) ..	lb.	—	.03
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .20
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Com'l, lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst	lb.	.73	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .84
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.38	— .40
Acidol	oz.	—	.60
Aconin	oz.	—	3.50
Aconite lvs., Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	.22	— .28
Leaves, German	lb.	.28	— .34
Powdered	lb.	—	1.00
Root, English	lb.	—	1.15
Root, German	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp., ¼ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	1.00	— .80
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	1.80
Adalin	oz.	—	1.20
Adamon	lb.	.70	— .90
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.65	— .70
Hydrous	lb.	—	.20
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube.	gr.	—	1.00
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	.85	— 1.00
Chlo. Solution	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Aduril (developer) 16 oz. bottles	lb.	—	10.00
incl.	ea.	—	.75
1 oz.	ea.	55	— 65
Agar Agar	lb.	—	1.25
Agaric, white	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	—	Nominal
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle	lb.	—	Nominal
incl. each	oz.	—	.40
4-oz.	ea.	—	3.00
2-oz.	ea.	—	1.70
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	.75
Agurin	oz.	—	1.15
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	1.10
Airol	oz.	—	5.00
Albumin, from eggs, Impalp.	lb.	—	5.50
Powd. sol.	lb.	—	2.72
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	2.75	— 2.75
Cologne, Sp. 95%, U. S. F.,	gal.	2.72	— 2.95
Less	gal.	2.70	— 2.75
Com., 95% U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.73	— 2.85
Less	gal.	.55	— .58
Denatured, bls. & ¼ bls.	gal.	.60	— .67
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	.70	— .80
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	2.25	— 3.00
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Alkanet Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Allspice, clean	lb.	.35	— .55
Almond meal	lb.	.43	— .53
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.20	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .36
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.45	— .52
Socotrine, True	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Purified	lb.	.10	— .12
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Alphazone	oz.	.65	— .75
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.20	— .28
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06	— .10
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.07	— .12
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered, bbls. or less	lb.	.60	— .65
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.23	— .27
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .35
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.65	— .75
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.14	— .19
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	.80
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumol	lb.	—	5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	4.10
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.50	— 2.65
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	4.00	— 6.00
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles			
incl.	Nominal		
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09
26 deg., Com'l.	lb.	.08	— .09
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	.75
Ammonium, Acetate, crys.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	.16
Bichromate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bitartrate	lb.	—	.75
Benzozate	oz.	—	.15
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.17	— .20
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosph. (lb. 195)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.24	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Nitrate, cryst	lb.	.35	— .38
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .38
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.45
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.80	— .90
1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	—	.15
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	2.50
1 oz. c.v. 4.	oz.	.95	— 1.00
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.75
Ammonal	oz.	—	1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.80	— .95
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	.43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	.35
Anaesthesia	oz.	—	1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.35	— .40
Seed	lb.	.75	— .85
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .24
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	.50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthelm (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm.	lb.	—	.60
bottles	ea.	—	.50
Anticol	oz.	—	.17
Antifebrin	oz.	—	.25
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	.30
Arsenite	oz.	—	.34
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b.	lb.	—	.34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.50
Needle	lb.	.40	— .50
Antimony Oxide, white.	lb.	—	.60
Sulphurated (Kermes Min-	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
eral)	oz.	1.90	— 2.10
Antipyrine	oz.	—	.25
Apioi, liquid, green	oz.	—	4.50
Apocodene Hydrochl, 15 gr.	oz.	—	2.50
v.	ea.	2.75	— 3.00
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amor-	phous, ¼ oz. v.	ea.	2.75
Crystals, ¼ oz. v.	ea.	.18	— .23
Areca Nuts	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	—	1.50
Argyol	oz.	—	2.20
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	1.80
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	.75	— .85
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Arrowroot, Amer. ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Bismuth, Subiodide ....lb.	5.85	—	6.90	Capsicin ....oz.	.65	—	.75
Bermuda, true ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Sublactate ....lb.	—	—	6.50	Cantharidin, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	1.75
Jamaica ....lb.	—	—	—	Subnitrate ....lb.	3.45	—	4.10	Capsicum ....lb.	.40	—	.44
St. Vincent ....lb.	.14	—	.16	Subsalicylate ....lb.	5.70	—	6.15	Powdered ....lb.	.46	—	.50
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil				Tannate ....oz.	.30	—	.32	Caoutchouc ....lb.	—	—	1.50
boxes, 12 lb. ....lb.	.34	—	.37	Valerate ....oz.	.45	—	.50	Caramel (Burnt Sugar) ....lb.	.18	—	.20
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst ....oz.	.36	—	.40	Blackhaw Bark ....lb.	.30	—	.35	Caraway ....lb.	.24	—	.28
Chloride ....oz.	—	—	.40	Bloodroot ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered ....lb.	.30	—	.34
Iodide ....oz.	.45	—	.50	Blue Mass (Blue Pill) ....lb.	.60	—	.75	Carbon Disulphide ....lb.	.23	—	.32
White, pow'd com'l ....lb.	.09	—	.12	Powdered ....lb.	.62	—	.77	Tetrachloride ....lb.	.25	—	.55
Powdered, pure ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sul-				Cardamom, Seed bleached ....lb.	1.20	—	1.50
Yellow (Orpiment) ....lb.	.35	—	.80	phate) ....lb.	.40	—	.55	Decorticated ....lb.	.82	—	.90
Powdered, Medic. ....lb.	.38	—	.90	Bone, Cuttlefish ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Powdered ....lb.	.92	—	1.00
Asafetida, good fair ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Powdered ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Carmine, No. 40 ....oz.	.45	—	.50
Powdered ....lb.	1.20	—	1.30	Jeweler's ....lb.	.65	—	.90	Carbol Compound ....gal.	—	—	.75
Asbestos ....lb.	.25	—	.40	Boneset, Leaves and Tops ....lb.	.10	—	.12	Cascara Amarga ....lb.	.55	—	.60
Aspidospermine, Amorph.				Powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.14	Sagrada Bark ....lb.	.20	—	.25
15 gr. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.20	Bromalin ....oz.	—	—	1.25	Cascarilla Bark ....lb.	.21	—	.23
Cryst., 15 gr. ....ea.	—	—	3.25	Bromine ....oz.	.20	—	.25	Fistula ....lb.	.20	—	.23
Aspirin ....oz.	—	—	.85	Bromoforn ....lb.	5.00	—	5.25	Cascarin ....oz.	—	—	.75
25 oz. lots ....oz.	—	—	.80	Broom Tops ....lb.	.18	—	.30	Cassia, China ....lb.	.18	—	.22
Tablets, per 100 ....oz.	—	—	.88	Brucine ....oz.	—	—	1.75	Powdered ....lb.	.21	—	.25
Ataphan (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	—	.15	Bryony Root ....lb.	1.10	—	1.20	Saigon, thin, select ....lb.	.60	—	.65
Atramin ....oz.	—	—	.15	Buchu Leaves, long ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Powdered ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Atropine, 1 gram ....lb.	2.40	—	2.50	Powdered ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Catechu, Medicinal ....lb.	.28	—	.35
Sulphate, 1 gram ....lb.	2.20	—	2.30	Short ....lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz. ....lb.	.27	—	.30
Balm of Gilead Buds ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Buckthorn Bark ....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Caulophyllin ....oz.	—	—	.35
Balmoney Leaves, Pressed ....lb.	.85	—	.90	Buda, Balm of Gilead ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Celery Seed ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Balsam Fir, Canada ....lb.	.16	—	.20	Cassia ....lb.	.24	—	.30	Ceresin, white ....lb.	.25	—	.30
Oregon ....lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Burdock Root, Crushed ....lb.	.35	—	.50	Yellow ....lb.	.20	—	.25
Tolu ....lb.	.35	—	.58	Seed ....lb.	—	—	.34	Cerium nitrate ....oz.	—	—	.25
Baptisin (Resinoid) ....lb.	.53	—	.60	Cacao Butter, bulk ....lb.	.45	—	.55	Oxalate ....lb.	.75	—	.80
Barium Carb., prec., pure ....lb.	.85	—	1.00	Baker's A and white ....lb.	.55	—	.60	Oxide, Precipitated, English,	—	—	.75
C. P. ....lb.	—	—	.50	Dutch ....lb.	.55	—	.60	7 lb. bags ....lb.	.11	—	.14
Chloride 1-lb. bots. ....lb.	.25	—	.42	Huyler's 12 lb. box ....lb.	.55	—	.65	Prepared, Eng., Thomas,			
Cyanide, techn. ....lb.	—	—	2.00	Cadmium Bromide ....lb.	—	—	5.20	8 lb. box, white ....box.	.50	—	.60
Dioxide, Anhydrous ....lb.	.55	—	.60	1-oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	—	.40	Pink ....box.	.60	—	.70
C. P., 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	—	—	.70	Carbonate ....lb.	—	—	3.20	White, bbls. ....lb.	.0094	—	.04
Hydroxide, pure, crys. ....lb.	—	—	.30	Iodide ....lb.	—	—	5.75	Chamomile Flowers, Hun. ....lb.	.75	—	.85
Iodide ....oz.	—	—	.55	Bromide, 1 lb. c.b. 9 ....lb.	5.00	—	5.20	Roman or Belgian ....lb.	.50	—	.55
Nitrate, powdered ....lb.	.27	—	.37	Metal, sticks ....lb.	—	—	2.15	Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P. ....lb.	.12	—	.18
Pure, 1 lb. bots. ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Nitrate ....lb.	—	—	2.60	Willow, powdered ....lb.	.12	—	.18
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes) ....lb.	.07	—	.10	Sulphate ....lb.	—	—	2.60	Wood, Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Pure precip. ....lb.	.25	—	.30	Caffeine, pure ....lb.	17.00	—	18.00	Cherry Laurel Leaves ....lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, for X-ray diag. ....lb.	.50	—	.55	Acetate ....oz.	1.15	—	1.25	Chicle ....lb.	.75	—	.80
Basewood Bark, pressed ....lb.	—	—	.24	Benzonate ....oz.	—	—	1.45	Chinoidine ....oz.	.12	—	.13
Bayberry Bark, select ....lb.	.15	—	.19	Bromide ....oz.	1.25	—	1.55	Chinolin, pure ....oz.	—	—	.45
Bay Laurel Leaves ....lb.	—	—	.20	Citrate ....oz.	.90	—	1.20	Chiretta ....lb.	.35	—	.45
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls. ....gal.	—	—	1.85	Hydrobrom. gr. eff. ....lb.	.60	—	.75	Chloralamin, vials, 25 gm. each	—	—	.80
Less ....gal.	2.05	—	2.50	Hydrochlor (true salt) ....oz.	1.05	—	1.60	Chloral Hydrate, cryst. ....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Beans, Calabar ....lb.	.38	—	.42	Salicylate ....oz.	1.20	—	1.30	Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlor-	—	—	.30
Tonka, Angostura ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Sulphate, eighths ....oz.	1.25	—	1.35	ine) ....lb.	—	—	.30
Para ....lb.	.70	—	.75	Valerate ....oz.	1.25	—	1.50	Chloroform ....lb.	.60	—	.72
Surinam ....lb.	.90	—	1.00	Calamine, Pink ....lb.	.30	—	.36	Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Soloz.	.60	—	.70
St. Ignatius ....lb.	.30	—	.35	Calamus Root, peeled ....lb.	.35	—	.40	For Alcoholic Sol. ....oz.	.60	—	.70
Vanilla, Mexican, long ....lb.	6.75	—	7.50	Powdered ....lb.	.40	—	.45	Chromium Chloride, subl. ....oz.	—	—	1.00
Short ....lb.	6.00	—	6.75	White, peeled and split ....lb.	1.80	—	2.00	Sulphate, scales ....lb.	.95	—	1.40
Cuts ....lb.	4.50	—	5.00	Calcium Acetate, dried ....lb.	.70	—	.80	Food ....lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Bourbon ....lb.	3.75	—	4.50	Benzonate ....oz.	—	—	.40	Chrysarobin ....lb.	.50	—	.55
So. American ....lb.	4.25	—	4.75	Bromide ....lb.	2.80	—	3.00	Cimicifugin ....oz.	—	—	1.00
Tahiti ....lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Chloride, crude ....lb.	.10	—	.17	Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd. ....lb.	.32	—	.36
Beberine hydrochlor ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Fused ....lb.	.60	—	.65	Red ....lb.	.38	—	.42
Sulphate ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Granulated ....lb.	.15	—	.22	Yellow, Calisaya ....lb.	.40	—	.45
Belladonna Lvs., 1 lb. bot. ....lb.	2.00	—	2.25	Citrate ....lb.	—	—	1.95	Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure ....oz.	.75	—	1.57
German ....lb.	2.50	—	2.80	Formate ....oz.	.11	—	.12	Bisulphate ....oz.	.60	—	1.10
Root, German ....lb.	2.60	—	2.90	Glycerophosphate ....oz.	.18	—	.20	Hydrobromide ....oz.	—	—	1.50
Powdered ....lb.	7.50	—	9.00	Hypophosphite ....lb.	1.05	—	1.15	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	1.57
Benzaldehyde ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Lactate ....oz.	.15	—	.17	Salicylate ....oz.	.60	—	.70
Benzene ....gal.	.30	—	.40	Lactophosphate Sol. ....lb.	2.35	—	2.50	Sulphate ....lb.	.75	—	1.10
Benzoin, Siam ....lb.	2.00	—	2.15	Nitrate ....lb.	—	—	.85	Cinchonine, Alk. ....oz.	.35	—	.45
Sumatra ....lb.	.55	—	.58	Oxalate ....lb.	—	—	1.50	Bisulphate, Alk. ....oz.	—	—	.35
Powdered ....lb.	.65	—	.68	Peroxide ....lb.	1.90	—	2.15	Hydrochloride ....oz.	—	—	.35
Benzonaphthol ....oz.	—	—	.65	Permanganate ....oz.	.35	—	.40	Sulphate ....lb.	.25	—	.35
Berberine, C. P., ¼ oz. v. ....ea.	—	—	2.50	Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.20	—	1.10	Salicylate ....oz.	.44	—	.46
Sulphate, 1 oz. v. ....oz.	—	—	2.50	Salicylate ....lb.	—	—	.40	Cinnabar ....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Berberine Phosphate ....lb.	—	—	.20	Sulphate, Precip., pure ....lb.	.35	—	.40	Cinnamon, Ceylon ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Berberis Aquifolium ....lb.	.20	—	.25	Sulphite ....lb.	.14	—	.18	Powdered ....lb.	.42	—	.47
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.) ....oz.	—	—	3.50	Sulphocarbonate ....oz.	.18	—	.20	Citrol Solution, 1-lb. bottle ....lb.	—	—	.30
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P. ....lb.	2.00	—	4.00	Calendula Flowers ....lb.	.75	—	.90	3-oz. bottle ....ea.	—	—	.30
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)				Camphor, refined ....lb.	.57	—	.67	Civet ....oz.	2.75	—	3.00
Betin (Resinoid) ....oz.	—	—	3.00	¼-lb. squares ....lb.	.58	—	.62	Cloves, Zanzibar ....lb.	.22	—	.24
Bismuth, Betanaph ....oz.	—	—	.43	Powdered ....lb.	.65	—	.70	Powdered, pure ....lb.	.26	—	.28
Bromide ....oz.	—	—	.43	Japanese ....lb.	.57	—	.62	Penang ....lb.	.42	—	.46
Citrate and Ammonium ....lb.	5.50	—	5.65	Monobromated ....lb.	3.75	—	4.00	Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison) ....lb.	.43	—	.48
Formic-iodide ....oz.	—	—	.43	Canary Seed, Sicily ....lb.	—	—	—	Carbonate ....oz.	—	—	.30
Glycerite, N.F. ....lb.	—	—	1.80	Smyrna ....lb.	—	—	.09	Chloride ....oz.	—	—	.18
Hydroxide, powd. ....lb.	—	—	5.05	So. American ....lb.	.07	—	.09	Nitrate ....oz.	—	—	.15
Oleate, 50 p.c. ....oz.	—	—	.50	Canella Bark, powdered ....lb.	.30	—	.34	Sulphate ....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Oxychloride ....lb.	—	—	4.35	Cannabine Tannate ....oz.	—	—	4.50	Cocaine, Alkaloid, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	6.00	—	6.30
Phenolsulphonate ....lb.	—	—	9.30	Cannabis Indica Herb ....lb.	2.70	—	3.00	Hydrochlor, crys., ozs. ....oz.	—	—	5.40
Phosphate ....lb.	—	—	5.20	Cantharides, Russ., Sifted ....lb.	6.50	—	7.00	¼ oz. vials ....oz.	—	—	5.60
Salicylate, 65 p.c. ....lb.	4.95	—	5.70	Powdered ....lb.	6.75	—	7.25	Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.) ....oz.	1.00	—	1.10
40 p.c. ....lb.	4.50	—	5.05	Chinese ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Coca Leaves, Huanuco ....lb.	.45	—	.50
Sub-benzoate ....lb.	6.95	—	8.00	Powdered ....lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Truxillo ....lb.	.15	—	.20
Subcarbonate ....lb.	3.95	—	4.50	Chinese ....lb.	1.30	—	1.40	Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.) ....lb.	.20	—	.25
Subgallate ....lb.	3.75	—	3.95	Powdered ....lb.	1.45	—	1.55	Powdered ....lb.	.85	—	.95
								Cochineal, Honduras ....lb.	.95	—	1.00

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Codeine .....oz.	9.75	-11.00	Dover's Powder .....lb.	2.65	-2.75	Ginger Root, African .....lb.	.14	-.17
Hydrochloride .....oz.	9.50	-10.00	Dragon's Blood powd. ....lb.	.35	-.45	Powdered .....lb.	.17	-.20
Nitrate .....oz.	9.50	-10.00	Extra .....lb.	1.50	-1.65	Jamaica, bleached .....lb.	.30	-.32
Salicylate .....oz.	—	8.50	Powdered .....lb.	1.60	-1.50	Ground .....lb.	.32	-.34
Phosphate .....oz.	7.20	-8.50	Reeds .....lb.	1.00	-1.15	Powdered .....lb.	.34	-.36
Sulphate .....oz.	7.20	-9.00	Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes .....oz.	—	—	Ginseng .....lb.	7.50	-8.50
Cohosh Root, black .....lb.	.15	-.20	Duotol .....oz.	—	1.50	Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate) .....lb.	—	—
Blue .....lb.	.14	-.19	Dwarf Elder .....lb.	.35	-.40	Glucose .....lb.	.08	-.12
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr. ....lb.	—	.17	Echinacea Root .....lb.	.30	-.33	Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal .....lb.	4.00	-4.50
Colchicum Root .....lb.	2.00	-2.10	Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl. ....oz.	—	10.00	Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls, added .....lb.	.41	-.42
Powdered .....lb.	2.10	-2.20	1-oz. ....oz.	—	.80	in cans .....lb.	.43	-.45
Seed .....lb.	—	—	Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lbs. incl. ....oz.	—	Nominal	Less .....lb.	.50	-.55
Powdered .....lb.	.49	-.60	1-oz. ....oz.	—	.45	Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl. ....lb.	—	Nominal
Colloidion, U.S.P., 1900. ....lb.	8.50	-11.00	Elaterin .....15 grs.	2.00	-2.20	1 oz. ....oz.	—	.80
Cantharidal, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	.56	Elaterium .....oz.	—	.20	Goa Powder .....lb.	6.50	-7.50
Flexibile, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	1.00	Elderberries .....lb.	.25	-.30	Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v. ....doz.	—	5.50
Styptic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.45	-.60	Flowers, pressed .....lb.	.32	-.37	Brown, ¼ oz. v. ....doz.	—	12.25
Colocynthis, select .....lb.	.80	-.90	Juice, Sambuci .....lb.	.18	-.20	Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v. ....doz.	2.80	-3.40
Colombo Root .....lb.	.24	-.30	Elecampane Root .....lb.	.22	-.26	Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.) ....lb.	1.20	-1.40
Coltsfoot Leaves .....lb.	.25	-.30	Ground .....lb.	.28	-.33	Golden Seal Root .....lb.	5.50	-5.80
Comfrey Root, crushed .....lb.	.24	-.26	Elm Bark, select .....lb.	.28	-.33	Powdered .....lb.	5.75	-6.00
Conduango Bark, true .....lb.	.32	-.34	Ground, pure .....lb.	.30	-.35	Grains of Paradise .....lb.	1.25	-1.35
Conium Leaves .....lb.	.27	-.32	Powdered, pure .....lb.	.33	-.36	Powdered .....lb.	1.30	-1.40
Seed .....lb.	.25	-.30	Emetin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	13.00	Grindelia Robusta Herb .....lb.	.20	-.25
Copaiba, S. A. ....lb.	.75	-.80	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	1.10	Powdered .....lb.	.27	-.32
Para .....lb.	.72	-.78	Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	2.75	Squarrosa .....lb.	.30	-.40
Copper, Acetate, distilled .....lb.	.90	-1.15	Eosine .....oz.	—	.80	Guaiac, Resin .....lb.	.35	-.45
Ammoniated .....lb.	.60	-.75	Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.) .....lb.	.90	-1.00	Powdered .....lb.	.40	-.55
Arsenate .....oz.	—	.15	Ergot, Russia .....lb.	1.00	-1.05	Wood rasped .....lb.	.03	-.06
Carbonate .....lb.	.45	-.60	Ergotin, Bonjean .....oz.	—	.75	Guaiacol liquid .....oz.	1.60	-1.70
Chloride, pure, cryst. ....lb.	.65	-.70	Ergotole .....oz.	—	.50	Carbonate .....oz.	2.25	-2.35
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4. ....oz.	—	2.00	Erithroxylol (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	6.00	Phosphite .....oz.	—	1.75
Hydroxide .....lb.	.45	-.50	Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	.30	Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.) ....oz.	—	1.60
Iodide .....lb.	.45	-.50	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	.30	Valerianate (Geosote) .....oz.	—	1.34
Nitrate .....lb.	—	.23	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....gr.	—	.35	Guaiacquin .....oz.	—	1.75
Oleate, 10 p.c. ....oz.	.50	-.55	Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes .....ea.	—	.80	Guarana (Paullinia) .....lb.	1.35	-1.40
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....lb.	.55	-.60	Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ....ea.	.55	-.70	Powdered .....lb.	1.45	-1.50
Powdered .....lb.	.55	-.60	Ether, Acetic .....lb.	.60	-.80	Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin) .....oz.	.20	-.25
Sulphate (Blue Vit.) .....lb.	.12	-.15	Chloric .....lb.	.80	-1.10	Gutta Percha, crude chips .....lb.	1.50	-1.75
Bbls. ....lb.	.10	-.12	Nitrous Conct. ....lb.	.27	-.51	Sheet .....lb.	1.50	-1.75
Less .....lb.	.15	-.18	U.S.P., 1880 .....lb.	.30	-.36	Helcosol .....oz.	—	1.75
Powdered .....lb.	.16	-.20	Washed .....lb.	.32	-.37	Heliotropin .....oz.	—	.32
Copperas .....lb.	.02	1.50-.04	Valerianic .....oz.	.50	-.52	Hellebore Root white powd. ....lb.	.21	-.30
Coriander .....lb.	.10	-.14	Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.55	-.70	Helmitol .....lb.	—	.60
Powdered .....lb.	.18	-.22	Benzoate .....lb.	—	8.00	Helonias Root .....lb.	.50	-.55
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride) .....lb.	.35	-.45	Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube. ....oz.	—	.45	Hemlock Bark crushed .....lb.	.15	-.18
Coto Bark .....lb.	.35	-.45	Chloride, 10 gm. seal. tube. ....ea.	—	.40	Powdered .....lb.	.18	-.20
Cotoxin, true, ¼ oz. v. ....oz.	—	27.00	Iodide, 1 oz. seal. tube. ....oz.	—	.55	Hemlock Gum .....lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cotton Root Bark .....lb.	.20	-.25	Eucaine Hydrochlor. ....oz.	—	3.50	Hemogallol .....oz.	—	.80
Powdered .....lb.	.25	-.30	Eucalyptol, U.S.P. ....oz.	.12	-.14	Hemoglobin .....oz.	—	.30
Couch Grass (Doggrass) .....lb.	.12	-.23	Eucalyptus Leaves .....lb.	.15	-.20	Hemol .....oz.	.80	-.85
Cramp Bark .....lb.	.75	-.80	Eudoxine .....oz.	—	2.10	Hemp Seed .....lb.	.08	-.10
Coumarin .....lb.	.25	-.30	Euonymin (Eclic. powd.) ....oz.	.40	-.45	Henbane Leaves, Eng. ....lb.	—	1.65
Cranesbill .....lb.	.24	-.29	Euphorbium .....lb.	.28	-.32	Powdered .....lb.	1.50	-1.65
Powdered .....lb.	.30	-.35	Euphorine .....lb.	.35	-.38	Seed .....lb.	1.58	-1.68
Cream Tartar, powdered .....lb.	.42	-.53	Equisetum .....oz.	—	1.25	Henna Leaves .....lb.	.20	-.25
Cresote, Beechwood .....oz.	.35	-.40	Euphorine .....oz.	—	1.25	Heroin, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.42
Carbonate .....oz.	—	1.30	Euophen .....oz.	—	1.80	Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.42
Phosphite .....oz.	—	1.50	Exalgine .....oz.	—	1.40	Hexamethylenamine .....lb.	.85	-1.00
Valerate .....oz.	—	1.50	Extract Male Fern .....oz.	—	.75	Hiera Picra .....lb.	—	.45
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.) ....oz.	.55	-.65	Fennel Seed .....lb.	.20	-.75	Holocain, 1 gm. vials .....ea.	—	.35
Cubeb Berries, sifted .....lb.	.60	-.65	Ferripyrin (Hoechst) .....oz.	—	1.50	Homatropin Alk. ....gr.	.36	-.40
Powdered .....lb.	.70	-.78	Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9 .....lb.	—	1.50	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.16	-.26
Cudbear .....lb.	.67	-.80	1 oz. c.v. 4 .....oz.	—	.15	Hydrochloride .....gr.	.40	-.44
Culver's Root .....lb.	.22	-.27	Flaxseed, cleaned .....bbls.	—	10.50	Salicylate and Sulphate. ....gr.	.40	-.42
Cumin Seed .....lb.	.35	-.40	Less .....lb.	.07	-.09	Honey, strained .....lb.	.12	-.15
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial .....ea.	—	1.25	Ground .....lb.	.07	-.10	Hops, select (1915) .....lb.	.33	-.37
Cypripedin (Resinoid) .....oz.	.22	-.26	Foenugreek Seed .....lb.	.07	-.10	Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs. ....lb.	.35	-.43
Damiana Leaves .....lb.	.30	-.35	Ground .....lb.	.09	-.10	Horehound Leaves .....lb.	.24	-.28
Dandelion Herb .....lb.	.45	-.50	Formaldehyde .....lb.	.16	-.25	Hydracetin .....oz.	—	2.00
Cut .....lb.	.47	-.52	Formosulphite, 1-lb. c.b. incl. ....lb.	—	.50	Hydrangea Root .....lb.	.22	-.25
Daturine Sulph., 5-10-15 gr. v. gr. ....oz.	.25	-.32	Fuller's Earth .....lb.	—	.20	Hydrastin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	2.50
Dermatol .....oz.	.19	-.26	Fustic chips .....lb.	.05	-.08	Muriate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	4.25
Dextrine, yellow .....lb.	.10	-.15	Gadoul .....lb.	.07	-.10	Sulphate (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	5.00
White .....lb.	.12	-.17	Galangal Root, selected .....lb.	.22	-.28	Hydrastine, Alk., C.P. ....oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dextro-quinine .....oz.	—	.37	Powdered .....lb.	.28	-.34	Hydrochloride .....oz.	28.00	-30.00
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl. ....lb.	—	Nominal	Galbanum, strained .....lb.	1.10	-1.20	Sulphate .....oz.	28.00	-30.00
1 oz. ....oz.	—	.80	Gambier .....lb.	.20	-.30	Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ....ea.	—	.55
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal) .....oz.	—	2.50	Gamboge, blocky .....lb.	1.55	-1.60	Hydrazine Sulphate .....oz.	—	.80
Digalen, ¼ oz. v. ....vial	—	.80	Powdered .....lb.	1.85	-2.05	Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl. ....lb.	5.50	-5.75
Digipuratum, ¼ oz. ....ea.	—	1.70	Select, Pipe, bright .....lb.	1.55	-1.60	Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Med. Technical .....lb.	.18	-.25
Digitalin, eights .....oz.	11.00	-16.00	Garlic, on strings .....string	.25	-.30	Sol. Technical .....lb.	.15	-.22
15 gr. vials .....lb.	.70	-.75	Gaultheria (see Wintergreen) .....lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. ....gr.	.32	-.37
Digitalis Leaves Eng. ....lb.	.80	-.90	Gold .....lb.	—	—	Hyoscyamin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	3.00
German .....lb.	.90	-1.00	Silver .....lb.	1.05	-1.10	Hyoscyamine, Amorph., 15 gr. vials .....ea.	—	3.75
Powdered .....lb.	.90	-1.00	Gelsemin (Resinoid) .....oz.	—	5.25	Crystal, white .....gr.	.30	-.35
Pressed, ozs. ....lb.	.70	-.80	Gelseminine, C. P., crystals, Ger., 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	5.00	Hydrobromide .....gr.	.16	-.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v. ....ea.	—	2.00	Sulphate, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	—	—	Hypnone .....oz.	—	2.15
Diogen, 16 oz. ....oz.	—	.37	Gelsemium, 15 gr. v. ....ea.	.16	-.20	Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y) ....oz.	—	.85
1 oz. ....oz.	—	.37	Powdered .....lb.	.25	-.30	Iceland Moss .....lb.	.18	-.20
Dionin .....oz.	—	10.00	Gentian, Root .....lb.	.30	-.33	Ichthalbin .....oz.	—	—
Diuretin .....oz.	—	1.75	Powdered .....lb.	.35	-.40	do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.	—	1.05
Dog Grass, cut .....lb.	1.60	-1.75						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Ichtholol.....lb.	—	—	Lead Acetate (sugar).....lb.	.22	—	.25	Mercury, Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.60
Imogen, 1 lb.....lb.	—	—	Carbonate Medicinal.....lb.	.50	—	.55	Cyanide.....lb.	—	—	5.25
1 oz.....oz.	—	.30	Chloride.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Chloride, Mild (cal'l).....lb.	1.40	—	1.55
Indigo Bengal, true.....3.60	—	4.50	Chromate, pure fused.....lb.	—	—	1.10	Iodide, green, Proff.....lb.	4.25	—	4.45
Cacine, Dry.....oz.	.50	.56	Iodide, powdered.....oz.	.35	—	.38	Red. (Pre.) Binioidide.....lb.	4.35	—	4.55
Insect Powder.....lb.	.38	.45	Nitrate.....lb.	.23	—	.40	Nitrate.....oz.	—	—	.33
Ure Ucol'd Dal'm.....lb.	.50	.60	Oleate, 10 p.c.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Oxide, Red (red pre.).....lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Inulin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.25	Oxide, yellow, pure.....lb.	—	—	.50	Yellow.....oz.	—	—	.25
Iodine Resublimed.....lb.	5.00	5.55	Leecithin.....oz.	—	—	2.00	Salicylate.....oz.	—	—	.36
Monobromide.....oz.	—	.50	Leeches, best Swedish.....ea.	.12	—	.15	Sulphate (Turp. M'l).....lb.	3.40	—	3.55
Monochloride.....oz.	—	.75	Lemon Peel, Ribbons.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Sulphocyanate.....lb.	—	—	2.75
Trichloride.....oz.	—	.95	Lenigallol.....oz.	—	—	1.00	Mercury with Chalk (by suc-	—	—	—
Iodipin, 10 p.c.....oz.	—	—	Levulose, cryst.....oz.	—	—	4.00	cussion.....oz.	.65	—	.79
25 p.c.....oz.	—	—	Licorice, Corig.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Mesotan (25 oz. 42).....oz.	—	—	.4
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.....lb.	6.55	7.05	Mass.....lb.	.44	—	.49	Metacarb (devel.), 4-oz.....oz.	—	—	.40
Deodorized.....oz.	.70	.90	Powdered.....lb.	.56	—	.65	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	.40
Iodol.....oz.	—	—	Root, Russian, cut.....lb.	.75	—	.85	Methylene Blue.....oz.	.95	—	1.00
Iodothyrene, ¼ oz. vials.....oz.	—	3.90	Powdered.....lb.	.60	—	.85	Metol (developer), 16-oz.....lb.	.08	—	.14
Ipecac Root, Carthageana.....lb.	2.00	2.25	Root, Spanish, bundles.....lb.	.25	—	.28	German.....lb.	—	—	—
Powdered.....lb.	2.25	2.50	Powdered.....lb.	.22	—	.25	Morphine, Acet. ¼ oz. v.....oz.	7.70	—	7.85
Rio.....lb.	4.50	4.65	Lilacine.....oz.	.75	—	.90	Alkaloid, pure, ½ oz. v.....oz.	7.70	—	7.85
Irish Moss, bleached.....lb.	.20	.25	Lime, Chlorinated, bulk.....lb.	.07½	—	.10	Hydrobromide, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.40	—	6.60
Irisin (Eclectic Powder).....oz.	—	.60	Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.....lb.	.12	—	.16	Hydrochloride, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.40	—	6.60
Iron, Acetate, dry.....lb.	.14	.16	Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Meconate.....oz.	—	—	.875
Benzoate.....oz.	.40	.50	Litharge.....lb.	.11	—	.15	Sulphate, 1 oz. v.....oz.	6.30	—	6.50
Bromide.....lb.	.25	.30	Lithium, Acetate.....oz.	—	—	.25	½ oz. vial.....oz.	6.40	—	6.60
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.....lb.	.30	.40	Benzoate.....lb.	14.50	—	15.50	Valerate, ½ oz. v.....oz.	6.50	—	6.60
Citrate, U.S.P.....lb.	.90	.95	Benzo-salicylate.....lb.	—	—	2.85	Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans.....lb.	2.75	—	3.25
and Ammonia, Sol.....lb.	.80	.90	Bitartrate.....oz.	—	—	.25	Powdered.....lb.	2.20	—	2.60
(12 p.c. Q.) Scales.....lb.	3.25	3.70	Bromide.....lb.	8.50	—	8.80	Musk Root.....lb.	2.65	—	3.00
Quin. & Strychnine.....lb.	3.75	4.35	Carbonate.....lb.	1.25	—	1.50	Musk Seed.....lb.	.45	—	.50
Glycerinophosphate, sol.....oz.	—	4.60	Chloride.....oz.	—	—	.24	Mustard Seed, black.....lb.	.20	—	.23
Hypophosphite.....lb.	1.75	1.85	Citrate.....lb.	2.00	—	2.20	Ground.....lb.	.23	—	.26
Iodide.....oz.	.35	.40	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	—	.58	White.....lb.	.22	—	.24
Syrup.....lb.	.40	.45	Iodide.....oz.	—	—	.58	Ground.....lb.	.35	—	.60
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	.27	.30	Salicylate.....lb.	5.90	—	6.60	Myricin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	—	.30
Oxalate (Ferrous).....oz.	.18	.20	Lobelin (Resinoid).....lb.	—	—	2.00	Myrrh (Gum-Resin).....lb.	.30	—	.40
Oxide (Subcarb.).....lb.	—	.18	Lodestone.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Naphthalene, flake or balls.....lb.	.09	—	.15
Red, Saccharated.....lb.	—	.45	London-Purple.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Naphthol, Alpha.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Peptonized.....lb.	—	3.00	Powdered.....lb.	.42	—	.47	Beta, Resublim.....lb.	—	—	4.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.....lb.	.85	.90	Lobelin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	—	2.00	Beta, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	.65
U.S.P. Scales.....lb.	.85	.90	Lodestone.....lb.	.40	—	.45	Narcotine, pure ¼ oz. ea.....ea.	—	—	.25
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.....lb.	.35	.40	London-Purple.....lb.	.15	—	.20	Nerol (Identical with Amidol).....oz.	—	—	.30
Protocarb. (Vallet's M).....lb.	.30	.40	Lovage Root, sel., white.....lb.	.90	—	1.00	1-oz.....oz.	—	—	.30
Pyrophosph., Scales Sol.....lb.	.85	.90	Seed.....lb.	.60	—	.70	Nickel and Ammon. Sul.....lb.	.19	—	.21
Quevenne's (by hydrn.).....lb.	.58	.90	Lupulin.....lb.	1.60	—	3.25	Acetate.....oz.	—	—	.17
Salicylate.....oz.	.20	.30	Lycetol.....oz.	—	—	4.25	Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.50
Sesquichloride.....lb.	.30	.35	Lycopodium.....lb.	3.35	—	3.45	Chloride.....oz.	—	—	1.30
Solution.....lb.	.09	.15	Mace, whole.....lb.	.72	—	.80	Iodide.....oz.	—	—	1.70
Subsulphate.....lb.	.27	.33	Madder, Dutch.....lb.	.35	—	.50	Sulphate.....lb.	—	—	.27
Solution (Mensel's).....lb.	.12	.15	Powdered.....lb.	.85	—	.90	Nirvanin.....oz.	—	—	3.50
Sulph. (Coppers).....100 lbs.	2.20	2.50	Magnesium, Benzoate.....oz.	—	—	.65	Novaspirin.....oz.	—	—	1.00
Cryst., pure.....lb.	.08	.12	Calcined.....lb.	.65	—	.75	25-oz. lots.....oz.	—	—	.90
Dried.....lb.	.15	.18	Carbonate, 4 ozs.....lb.	.22	—	.26	Tablets, 100s.....oz.	—	—	1.25
Tartrate & Ammonium.....lb.	.80	.90	2 oz.....lb.	.23	—	.27	Novocain.....oz.	—	—	3.25
and Potass. Scales.....lb.	.90	1.05	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.35	Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram	—	—	—
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.....lb.	—	.23	Ponderous.....lb.	.80	—	.85	vials.....ea.	—	—	.75
Valerate.....oz.	.40	.53	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	—	.33	Nutgalls.....lb.	.40	—	.72
Isinglass, Russian.....lb.	6.50	6.75	Hypophosphite, pure.....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Powdered.....lb.	.44	—	.77
American.....lb.	.90	1.05	Iodide.....oz.	—	—	.42	Nutmegs.....lb.	.35	—	.40
Jaborandi Leaves.....lb.	.30	.35	Lactate.....oz.	—	—	.25	Extra large.....80 to lb.	.42	—	.46
Jalap Root selected.....lb.	.20	.26	Metal, Powdered.....oz.	.57	—	.65	Nux Vomica.....lb.	.15	—	.20
Powdered.....lb.	.26	.28	Ribbon.....oz.	.75	—	.95	Powdered.....lb.	.20	—	.25
Jamaica Dogwood.....lb.	.20	.25	Nitrate.....lb.	—	—	.40	Oil, Almond, bitter.....lb.	7.00	—	7.75
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Preca-	—	—	Peroxide.....lb.	—	—	2.15	Without acid.....lb.	8.00	—	9.00
torious).....oz.	.10	—	Phosphate, pure.....oz.	.06	—	.08	Almonds sweet.....lb.	1.05	—	1.20
Job's Tears.....lb.	.30	.35	Salicylate (Sal. Epsom).....lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Amber, crude, dark.....lb.	1.25	—	1.75
Juglandin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	.80	C. P. Crystals.....lb.	.20	—	.25	Rectified.....lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Juniper Berries.....lb.	.09	.12	Dried.....lb.	.20	—	.30	Angelica.....oz.	2.60	—	2.75
Kamala.....lb.	2.00	2.10	Malva Flowers large.....lb.	—	—	—	Aniseed, Star.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40
Powdered.....lb.	2.10	2.20	Blue, small.....lb.	1.80	—	1.90	Bay.....lb.	3.15	—	3.40
Purified.....lb.	—	—	Manaca Root.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Benne (Sesame), Imported,	—	—	—
Kaolin.....lb.	.07	.09	Mandrake Root.....lb.	.18	—	.22	bbls., or less.....gal.	1.60	—	1.70
Kava Kava.....lb.	.26	.30	Powdered.....lb.	.23	—	.26	Bergamot.....lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Kino.....lb.	.62	.75	Manganese, Bromide.....oz.	—	—	.40	Birch, Black (Betula).....lb.	3.00	—	3.20
Powdered.....lb.	.72	.80	Carbonate, cryst., med.....oz.	—	—	.10	Birch Tar Crude.....lb.	.55	—	.60
Kola Nuts small and large.....lb.	.23	.27	Chloride, cryst.....lb.	.50	—	.75	Refined.....lb.	1.00	—	1.15
Powdered.....lb.	.28	.32	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.32	—	.36	Cade.....lb.	.65	—	.75
Kousso powdered.....lb.	.65	.75	Hypophosphite.....oz.	1.90	—	2.15	Cajuput, bottles.....lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Lactucarium.....lb.	4.50	7.50	Lactate.....oz.	—	—	.42	Camphor.....lb.	.25	—	.30
Lactophenin.....oz.	—	1.00	Oxide black pow'd.....lb.	.24	—	.30	Capicum.....oz.	—	—	.50
Ladies' Slipper Root.....lb.	.40	.47	Peptonized.....lb.	3.00	—	4.50	Caraway.....lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Lanoline, "B. J. D.".....lb.	—	—	Peroxide, pure.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Cassia.....lb.	1.35	—	1.75
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Sulph., pure crys.....lb.	.60	—	.65	Castor, American.....lb.	.15½	—	.23
"Leibreich".....lb.	—	—	Manna, flake, large.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60	Cedar Leaves, pure.....lb.	.95	—	1.10
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	—	Small.....lb.	.95	—	1.00	Wood.....oz.	.30	—	.35
Lanum, "Merck".....lb.	—	.70	Marjoram Leaves.....lb.	.23	—	.50	Celery.....oz.	.85	—	.95
Anhydrous.....lb.	—	1.00	Mastic.....lb.	.55	—	.60	Chaulmoogra.....lb.	1.90	—	2.25
(See also Adeps Lanæ).....lb.	—	—	Matico leaves.....lb.	.45	—	.50	Cherry Laurel.....oz.	—	—	.75
Larkspur Seed.....lb.	.32	—	Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol	—	—	3.50	Cinnamon, Ceylon.....oz.	1.50	—	1.60
Powdered.....lb.	.40	—	(chem. ident. with metol).....oz.	—	—	3.50	Citronella.....lb.	.62	—	.75
Lavender Flowers.....lb.	.32	—	Menthol, cryst.....lb.	3.25	—	3.50	Ceylon.....lb.	.24	—	.32
Extra.....lb.	.36	—	Mercury.....lb.	1.25	—	1.40	Cloves.....lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Hand picked.....lb.	.40	—	Ammon (pure precip.).....lb.	1.75	—	1.90	Copa.....lb.	.20	—	.25
			Bichloride (cor. sub.).....lb.	1.40	—	1.55	Cod Liver, Newfoundland.....gal.	3.50	—	4.00
			Powdered.....lb.	1.35	—	1.50	Norwegian.....gal.	5.50	—	5.90
			Bisulphate.....lb.	1.15	—	1.25	Bbls.....ea.	150.00	—	165.00
							½ bbls.....ea.	78.00	—	85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Oil, Copaiba, pure.....lb.	1.25	— 1.35	Ointment Citrine.....lb.	.70	— .80	Potassium Bromide.....lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Coriander.....oz.	2.00	— 2.25	Iodine.....lb.	—	1.00	Carbonate (Pearl Ash).....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.....gal.	.95	— 1.05	Mercurial, ½ mercury.....lb.	.95	— 1.05	C. P.....lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Croton.....lb.	1.20	— 1.50	1-3 Mercury.....lb.	.75	— .85	Refined (Sal Tartar).....lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Cubeb.....lb.	3.50	— 3.60	Zinc Oxide.....lb.	—	.50	Chlorate.....lb.	.55	— .60
Cumin.....lb.	4.60	— 4.85	Opium (Natural).....lb.	10.90	— 11.00	Powdered.....lb.	.56	— .61
Dill.....oz.	.40	— .45	Granulated.....lb.	12.05	— 12.25	Chloride, C.P.....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Erigeron, true.....lb.	1.35	— 1.40	U.S.P., Powdered.....lb.	12.05	— 12.25	Citrate.....lb.	1.95	— 2.10
Eucalyptus.....lb.	.80	— 1.20	Orange Flowers.....lb.	1.30	— 1.45	Cyanide.....lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fennel Seed, pure.....lb.	4.75	— 5.25	Peel, Curacao.....lb.	.10	— .18	Fluoride.....lb.	2.80	— 3.50
Fusel, crude.....gal.	4.75	— 5.25	Orphol.....oz.	—	—	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	.27	— .30
Gaultheria Leaf.....lb.	.80	— .85	Oris, Florentine.....lb.	.22	— .28	Hypophosphite.....lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00	Select Finger.....lb.	2.40	— 2.50	Iodide.....lb.	4.05	— 4.30
Turkish.....lb.	—	—	Verona.....lb.	.20	— .25	Iodate.....oz.	—	.60
Ginger.....oz.	.45	— .50	Orthoform.....lb.	—	1.40	Lactate, 75-80 p.c.....lb.	—	2.50
Gingergrass.....lb.	2.00	— 2.25	Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles			Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	— .24
Haarlem, Dutch.....gross	2.65	— 2.75	incl.....lb.	Nominal		Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.....lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Sylvester's.....doz.	3.00	— 3.25	1-oz.....oz.	—	.80	Nitrate.....lb.	.30	— .45
Hemlock.....lb.	.75	— .90	Ortol Bisulphate, tubes.....set	—	.50	C. P.....lb.	.50	— .55
Henbane.....lb.	—	1.25	Ovaraden.....oz.	—	1.30	Permanganate.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Juniper Berries.....lb.	7.75	— 8.25	Ovariin.....oz.	—	4.00	Pure, Powdered.....lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Wood.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.....lb.	—	2.00	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	—	.32
Lard.....gal.	.95	— 1.10	Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr.			Prussiate, red.....lb.	4.00	— 5.25
Lavender, Mitcham.....lb.	4.50	— 5.25	v.....ea.	—	2.50	Yellow.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Garden, French.....lb.	1.35	— 1.50	Pancreatin, U.S.P.....oz.	.20	— .25	Lactophosphate.....oz.	.20	— .25
Spike.....lb.	1.40	— 1.50	Paprika pods, Hungarian.....lb.	.65	— .70	Sulphate.....lb.	.30	— .35
Lemon.....lb.	1.15	— 1.25	Paraffin.....lb.	.11	— .15	C. P.....lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Lemongrass.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25	Paraffin.....lb.	.14	— .18	Sulphate.....lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Limes, expressed.....lb.	3.40	— 3.50	Paraldehyde, U.S.P.....lb.	—	3.00	Sulphide.....lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Distilled.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.....oz.	—	.75	Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar).....lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Linseed boiled.....gal.	.76	— .88	Pareira Brava Root.....lb.	.35	— .40	Prickly Ash Bark.....lb.	.25	— .30
Raw.....gal.	.75	— .87	Paris Green.....lb.	.35	— .44	Powdered.....lb.	.32	— .37
Lobelia.....oz.	—	.75	Paraleys Seed.....lb.	.28	— .33	Berries.....lb.	.20	— .24
Mace, distilled.....lb.	1.30	— 1.40	Patchouli Leaves.....lb.	.40	— .50	Protargol.....oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Expressed.....lb.	1.15	— 1.20	Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.			Pulsatilla Herb.....lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Male Fern, Ethereal.....lb.	10.00	— 12.00	v.....ea.	—	1.75	Pumpkin Seed.....lb.	.20	— .25
Mustard, artificial.....lb.	21.00	— 22.00	Tannate, 15 gr. v.....ea.	—	1.00	Pyoktanin Blue.....oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Essential.....oz.	1.50	— 1.75	Pellitory Root.....lb.	.45	— .60	Pyridine.....oz.	—	.25
Mirbane.....lb.	.40	— .45	Pennyroyal, Herb.....lb.	.20	— .25	Pyrocatechin Resublimed, 1-lb. c.b. 10.....lb.	6.00	— 10.00
Musk.....oz.	—	1.25	Pepper, black, clean sift.....lb.	.21	— .23	Quassia, rasped.....lb.	.18	— .22
Neatsfoot.....gal.	1.10	— 1.25	White.....lb.	.28	— .30	Powdered.....lb.	.24	— .28
Neroli, Bigarade, best.....oz.	4.00	— 4.50	Peppermint Herb, Germ.....lb.	.50	— .55	Quebracho Bark.....lb.	.60	— .65
Petale, extra.....oz.	4.50	— 5.00	Leaves, pressed, oza.....lb.	.25	— .30	Queen of Meadow Leaves.....lb.	.25	— .30
Nutmeg.....lb.	1.25	— 1.30	Persian Berries.....lb.	.45	— .55	Quince Seed.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Olive Lucca, Cream, ¼ gal., and 1 gal. cans.....gal.	3.25	— 3.50	Petrolatum, U.S.P., white.....lb.	.15	— .18	Quinidine, Alk., cryst.....oz.	1.47	— 1.62
3 and 6 gal. cans.....gal.	3.10	— 3.35	Phenacetin (Bayer).....oz.	—	2.00	Sulph.....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Malaga.....gal.	1.20	— 1.40	Pheno-bromate.....oz.	—	2.00	Quinine, Alkaloid.....oz.	—	1.47
Pompeian.....gal.	2.70	— 3.00	Phenol-bismuth.....oz.	—	.80	Acetate.....oz.	—	1.50
Orange, bitter.....lb.	2.75	— 2.90	Phenolphthalein.....oz.	1.75	— 2.00	Bimuriate.....oz.	—	1.42
Sweet.....lb.	3.00	— 3.25	Phosphorus, Amorphous.....lb.	1.15	— 1.75	Arsenate.....oz.	—	1.33
Origanum.....lb.	.35	— .90	Photol.....oz.	—	4.00	Arsenite.....oz.	—	1.51
Palm, Lagos.....lb.	.22	— .24	Pichi Herb.....lb.	.22	— .25	Benzosulphonate.....oz.	.75	— .88
Kernel.....lb.	.20	— .22	Pilocarpine, Alk., pure.....gr.	.10	— .12	Carbolate.....oz.	—	1.55
Paraffin, Domestic.....gal.	—	1.25	Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.....gr.	.10	— .12	Citrate.....oz.	—	1.30
Light.....gal.	—	—	Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.....ea.	—	.40	Glycerophosphate.....oz.	—	1.72
Patchouli.....oz.	1.35	— 1.40	Nitrate.....gr.	.07	— .08	Hydrobromide.....oz.	—	1.50
Russian.....gal.	—	3.00	Salicylate, 5 gr. v.....gr.	—	.10	Hydrochloride.....oz.	—	1.37
Peach Kernels.....lb.	.45	— .55	Pink Root, true.....lb.	.48	— .52	Hypophosphite.....oz.	—	1.43
Peanut.....gal.	.90	— 1.10	Piperidine.....oz.	—	1.00	Phenolsulphonate.....oz.	—	1.20
Pennyroyal.....lb.	1.55	— 2.00	Piperin.....oz.	.80	— .90	Phosphate.....oz.	—	1.27
Pepper, black (Nepolesin, U. S. P.).....lb.	—	3.90	Piperazine.....oz.	—	4.25	Lactate.....oz.	—	1.50
Peppermint, N. Y.....lb.	2.15	— 2.25	Pipsissewa Leaves.....lb.	.32	— .45	Salicylate.....oz.	—	1.35
Hotchkiss.....lb.	2.85	— 3.00	Pitch, Burgundy.....lb.	.28	— .32	Sulphate, 100-oz. tins.....oz.	.70	— .80
Western.....lb.	2.10	— 2.20	Plaster, calcined.....bbl.	2.20	— 2.30	5-oz. vials.....oz.	.75	— .85
Petit Grain.....oz.	.45	— .55	True, dentist's, sifted.....bbl.	—	2.50	1-oz. vials.....oz.	.85	— .92
Pimenta.....lb.	2.10	— 2.50	Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.....ea.	1.00	— 1.10	Valerate.....oz.	—	1.44
Pine Needles.....lb.	1.10	— 1.70	Platinite Potassium Chloro, 15-gr. vials.....ea.	1.20	— 1.35	Rape Seed, English.....lb.	.12	— .14
Rape Seed.....gal.	1.20	— 1.30	Pleurisy Root.....lb.	.25	— .30	German.....lb.	.10	— .12
Rhodinol.....oz.	—	4.00	Plumbago, C.P.....oz.	.50	— .60	Red Saunders.....lb.	.14	— .16
Rhodum.....oz.	.30	— .40	Podophyllin (Resin).....lb.	3.25	— 3.70	Rennet, powder.....oz.	—	.75
Rose, Kissanlik.....oz.	16.00	— 18.00	Poke Berries.....lb.	.20	— .22	Resin, common.....lb.	.06	— .08
Artificial.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Root.....lb.	.16	— .20	Good, strained, per 280 lbs.....lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.75	— .90	Powdered.....lb.	.20	— .25	Powdered.....lb.	.11	— .16
Trieste.....gal.	.35	— .70	Poppy Heads.....lb.	.80	— .90	Resor-Bisnol.....oz.	—	1.00
Rosin.....gal.	.40	— .50	Seed, blue (Maw).....lb.	.34	— .40	Resorcin, pure white.....oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Rue, pure.....oz.	.40	— .50	White.....lb.	.36	— .38	Rhamin (Resinoid).....oz.	—	1.00
Sage.....oz.	—	.40	Potassa, Caustic, com.....lb.	1.00	— 1.15	Rhatany Root.....lb.	.35	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.....gal.	1.00	— 1.10	White, sticks.....lb.	1.75	— 2.20	Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.....lb.	—	—
Sandalwood, English.....lb.	8.30	— 8.50	Potassium Acetate.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	1-oz.....oz.	—	—
Sandalwood, W. I.....lb.	4.00	— 4.25	Arsenate.....oz.	.12	— .15	Rhubarb, Canton.....lb.	.44	— .90
Sassafras.....lb.	.80	— .90	Arsenite.....oz.	—	.15	Clippings.....lb.	.35	— .45
Savin.....lb.	9.50	— 10.00	Benzosulphonate.....oz.	.30	— .45	Powdered.....lb.	.35	— .95
Spearmint, pure.....lb.	1.75	— 1.90	Bichromate.....lb.	.55	— .60	Rochelle Salt.....lb.	.36	— .42
Sperm, winter, blechd.....gal.	.90	— 1.00	Bicarbonate.....lb.	1.60	— 1.70	Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.....lb.	—	2.25
Spruce.....lb.	.75	— .90	Bisulphate, cryst.....lb.	—	.80	3-oz. bottle incl.....ea.	—	.75
Tansy.....lb.	2.75	— 3.00	Bisulphite.....lb.	1.00	— 1.25	Rose Leaves, pale.....lb.	—	—
Tar, U.S.P.....lb.	.40	— .50	Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd.....lb.	.50	— .53	Red.....lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Thyme, commercial.....lb.	.35	— .75	Borate.....lb.	—	.90	Rosemary Flowers.....lb.	.25	— .30
Red, No. 1.....lb.	1.55	— 1.65				Rotten Stone.....lb.	.07	— .10
White.....lb.	1.62	— 1.70				Rubidium Bromide.....oz.	—	1.75
Whale.....gal.	.70	— .75				Iodide, 1 oz. v.....ea.	2.00	— 2.25
Wine, Ethereal, light.....lb.	3.00	— 4.50						
Heavy, true, f. grapes.....lb.	5.50	— 6.50						
Wintergreen.....lb.	4.50	— 5.00						
Synthetic.....lb.	2.50	— 2.65						
Wormseed, Baltimore.....lb.	2.50	— 2.60						
Wormwood, Amer., good.....lb.	2.60	— 2.70						
Ylang Ylang, true.....oz.	—	6.00						

Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals—(Cont'd)

Saccharin	lb.	22.00	-23.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	2.00	-2.20
Spanish, true Valencia	lb.	11.50	-11.75
Sage Leaves	lb.	.18	—
Domestic	lb.	.55	—
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	—
Salicin	lb.	.75	—
Saliformin	oz.	—	1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	.80
Salol	lb.	4.50	7.50
Saloquinine	oz.	—	1.00
Salt peter (See Pot. Nitrate)	oz.	—	1.25
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	—
Ground	lb.	.25	—
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.40	—
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.00
Santonin	lb.	2.65	2.90
Saponin crude	lb.	—	4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut. lb.	lb.	.52	—
Mexican cut	lb.	.18	—
Powdered	lb.	.22	—
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	—
Bark	lb.	.20	—
Satrpol	oz.	.20	—
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	—
Scammony, Resin	lb.	.25	—
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med' l. oz.	—	—	1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v. ea.	ea.	.75	1.00
Senecio (Resinoid)	oz.	—	1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.53	—
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27 1/2	.32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	—
Powdered	lb.	.60	—
Tinnevely, select	lb.	.40	—
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle. lb.	—	—	—
3-oz.	oz.	—	—
Sepia, True	oz.	—	.45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root). lb.	lb.	.50	—
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	—
Citrate	oz.	—	1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	—
Iodide	oz.	—	1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.46	—
Fused Cones	oz.	.49	—
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	—
Oxide	oz.	1.05	—
Simaruba, Bark of Root. lb.	lb.	.24	—
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	—
Powdered	lb.	.29	—
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	3.00
Snowroot, Canada	lb.	.35	—
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	—
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	—
White, Cont's	lb.	.18	—
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	.25
Soap Free Bark, whole. lb.	lb.	.12	—
Cut	lb.	.20	—
Powdered	lb.	.18	—
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused. lb.	lb.	.30	—
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	—
Arsenate	lb.	.25	—
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	—
Benzoate	lb.	6.30	6.80
Bichromate	lb.	.55	—
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	—
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	—
Bromide	lb.	.85	—
Cacodylate	oz.	4.00	4.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	1.75
C.P., cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.13	—
Dried purified	lb.	.16	—
Granulated	lb.	.02 1/2	—
Chlorate	lb.	.60	—
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	—
Cinnamate	lb.	.35	—
Citrate	lb.	.75	—
Cyanide	lb.	.18	—
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c. oz.	oz.	1.00	—
Hypophosphite	lb.	.04	—
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02 1/2	—
Granular	lb.	.02 1/2	—
Iodide (oz. 37-45)	lb.	5.15	5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	—
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	—	.70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	—
Nitrite	lb.	1.25	—
Oxalate	lb.	.55	—
Perborate	lb.	.40	—
Pernanganate, techn.	lb.	1.10	—
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	—
Sodium Phosphate, cryst. lb.	lb.	.10	—
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	—
Recrystallized	lb.	.13	—
Dried	lb.	.24	—
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	—
Salicylate	lb.	2.75	—
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	—
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	—
Liquid	lb.	.04	—
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	.15
Succinate	lb.	—	4.75
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	—
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	—
Dry	lb.	.08	—
Sulphide	lb.	.30	—
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	—
Pure, dried (Anhydrous). lb.	lb.	.24	—
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	—
Valerate	oz.	—	.75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.37	—
Sparteine Sulph.	oz.	—	4.00
Spermint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	—
Spikenard, cakes.	lb.	.36	—
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	—
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	—
Extra	lb.	1.50	—
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	—
Aromatic	lb.	.50	—
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	1.80
Nitrous U.S.P.	lb.	.52	—
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.50	—
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	—
Squill Root, white	lb.	.24	—
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.58	—
Stillingia Root	lb.	.17	—
Powdered	lb.	.23	—
Storax, liquid	lb.	1.15	—
Storain, 1/4 oz.	doz.	—	9.00
1/2 oz.	doz.	—	16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.30	—
Powdered	lb.	.36	—
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	—
Seed	lb.	.20	—
Powdered	lb.	.25	—
Strontium Acetate	oz.	1.00	—
Bromide	lb.	.55	—
Carbonate	lb.	.55	—
Chloride	lb.	.40	—
Iodide	lb.	.45	—
Lactate	lb.	.15	—
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.80	—
Granular, C. P.	lb.	2.75	—
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	3.15	—
Strophanthus Seed, brown. lb.	lb.	2.50	—
Green	lb.	—	—
Powdered	lb.	—	—
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.	oz.	1.90	—
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v. oz.	oz.	1.70	—
Arsenate	oz.	—	2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	2.00
Glycerophosphate, 1/2-oz. v. oz.	oz.	—	3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.95
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	2.05
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.65
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	.50
Sublimine, S. & G.	lb.	.23	—
Sugar of Milk, pow'd.	lb.	.25	—
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.25	—
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—
Sulphonethylmeth. U.S.P.	lb.	16.50	—
Sulphothiol	lb.	—	3.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	—
Iodide	oz.	.35	—
Flowers	lb.	.04	—
Lac. precipitated	lb.	.48	—
Roll	lb.	.03	—
Washed	lb.	.09	—
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	—
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	—
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	—
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	—
Purified	lb.	.16	—
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	—
Tannalbin	oz.	—	.85
Tannoforn	oz.	—	.50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	—
No. Carolina, pt. cans. doz.	—	—	.85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	—
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	.75	—
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car.	lb.	.65	—
Terpinol	lb.	—	2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea.	—	—	.35
Theobromine	oz.	—	1.95
Theocoin	oz.	—	2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	.75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	.70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	1.60
Thiocol	lb.	.22	—
Thyme herb	lb.	12.00	—
Thymol	lb.	12.00	—
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	12.00	—
Thyroids	lb.	—	12.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves.	lb.	.60	—
With leaves	lb.	.55	—
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	—
Toluene	lb.	—	1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	—
Triphenin	oz.	—	.50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra. lb.	lb.	2.90	—
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.70	—
Powdered	lb.	2.80	—
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	—	.50
Venice	lb.	2.75	—
Artificial	lb.	.18	—
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	—
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	—
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.25	—
False	lb.	.42	—
Uran. Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7. oz.	—	—	.45
1 lb.	lb.	—	6.25
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.v. 14.	lb.	—	5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.45
Sulph., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	.50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	—
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	—
Powdered	lb.	.95	—
German	lb.	.80	—
Powdered	lb.	.85	—
Vanillin	oz.	.70	—
Veratrine	oz.	—	2.40
Sulphate	oz.	—	2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	—
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	—
Veronal	oz.	—	.45
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	100s
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	—
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	—
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	—
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	—
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	—
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	—
Wax, Bay	lb.	.28	—
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	—
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	—
Japan	lb.	.22	—
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	—
Powdered	lb.	.26	—
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	—
Whiting	lb.	.12	—
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.14	—
Ground	lb.	.18	—
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	.25
White	lb.	.20	—
Wint-green Leaves	lb.	.65	—
Winter's Bark	lb.	—	.75
Witch Hazel, Extract, dou-	gal.	.70	—
ble Dist.	gal.	.55	—
Barrels	gal.	.15	—
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.16	—
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	1.15	—
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.25	—
Wormwood Herb	lb.	—	.30
Xeroform	lb.	—	—
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.16	—
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.50	—
Benzoate	oz.	.40	—
Bromide	lb.	.35	—
Chloride, fused	lb.	.40	—
Granulated	lb.	.35	—
Iodide	oz.	.37	—
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	—
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	—
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	—
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	.60
Oxide, American, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	—
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	—
Peroxide	lb.	—	.35
Phenate	lb.	—	.25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.15	—
Permanganate	oz.	—	.75
Phosphide	oz.	—	.50
Phosphate	lb.	—	2.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	—
Stearate	lb.	—	.60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	—
C.P.	lb.	—	.25

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 7 to August 14, 1916, inclusive

ACIDS— 42 drs. cresylic, Parke, Davis & Co., Hull. 98 drs. cresylic, Karper & Bros. Hull. 28 drs. cresylic, Lehn & Fink, Hull.	1 cs. coriander, Fritzsche Bros. London. 1 cs. coriander, Hymes Bros., London. 1 cs. coriander, A. Chiris & Co., London. 1 cs. coriander, Ungerer & Co., London. 4 cs. ginger, Ungerer & Co., London.	OILS— 40 drs. fusel, Anderson Chemical Co., Hull. 200 bbls. rapeseed, E. S. Kuh & Valk Co., Hull. 70 csks. creosote, J. J. Kacher & Co., Hull. 100 csks. anthracene, T. D. Downing & Co., Hull.
AMMONIUM— 36 csks. muriate, A. Klipstein & Co., Bristol. 8 csks. carbonate, J. D. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool. 2 cs. carbonate, E. Boissvain & Co., Rotterdam.	ESSENTIAL OIL— 10 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., London. 50 cs. almond, Natl. Aniline & Chem. Co., Marseilles. 10 drs., Irving Natl. Bank, Sourabaya. 10 drs. citronella, R. Hilliers Son & Co., Sourabaya. 5 cs. Wakem & McLaughlin, London.	20 bbls. rapeseed, E. H. Kellogg & Co., Hull. 137 csks. creosote, Zenner Disinfectant Co., Hull. 216 bbls. creosote, North Eastern Co., Hull. 50 bbls. sod, American Express Co. (transit), Bristol.
ANTIMONY SULPHUR— 50 csks., T. D. Downing & Co., Bordeaux.	FLOWERS— 1 cs., Consolidated Tea Co., Bordeaux.	200 bbls. creosote, West Disinfecting Co., Dundee.
ARGOLS— 61 sacks, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso. 4 csks., R. J. Keller, Bordeaux. 705 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Liverpool.	GUMS— 9 cs. gamboge, Brown Bros. & Co., London. 9 cs. tragacanth, W. Mohrmann London.	25 cs. Haarlem, P. H. Petry & Co., Rotterdam.
BARK— 168 bgs. medicinal, A. Klipstein & Co., Porto Plata. 46 bs. medicinal, Smith, Kline & French Co., Marseilles. 433 bs. cinchona, Palmer's Dock, Rotterdam. 35 bs. medicinal, Peck & Velsor, London. 58 bbls. henequen, R. Ferrera, Puerto Mexico.	GLYCERIN— 22 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Ayres. 3 tanks, H. R. A. Grieser, Samana.	174 cs. Haarlem, Natl. Bank of South Africa, Rotterdam.
BAY RUM— 35 cs., Eggers & Heinlein, St. Thomas. 10 cs., United Fruit Co., St. Thomas. 25 cs., O. G. Hempstead & Co., St. Thomas.	HERBS— 9 cs. peppermint, Brown Bros. & Co., London.	8 cs. linaloe, Graham Hinckley & Co., Tampico.
BEANS— 1 cs. vanilla, American Trading Co., Tampico. 2 cs. vanilla, Irving Nat'l. Bank, St. Lucia. 10 cs. vanilla, H. Marquardt & Co., Bordeaux. 183 bxs. vanilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Vera Cruz.	IRON OXIDE— 40 csks., G. A. & E. Meyer Co., Hull. 50 csks., F. A. Reichard & Co., Bristol.	50 bbls. codliver, W. & S. Job Co., St. Johns, N. F.
BITTER WOOD— 19 tons, Caribbean Commercial Corp'n, Kingston.	JOB'S TEARS— 20 bgs., J. L. Hopkins & Co., St. Ann's Bay.	331 bbls. codoil, 134 csks. seal oil, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
CASEIN— 117 bgs., Atterbury Bros., Buenos Ayres. 125 bgs., Atterbury Bros., London. 200 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	JUICES— 650 cs. lime, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London. 6 csks. lime, Middleton & Co., Dominica. 8 csks. lime, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Dominica. 2 csks. lime, M. J. Walsh, Dominica.	2 csks. fish oil, W. & S. Job, Barbados. 9 cs. bay oil, Irving Natl. Bank, St. Lucia. 3 cs. bay oil, H. Lange, St. Lucia.
COPRA— 48 pgs., 105 bgs., Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Sanchez.	LEAVES— 11 cs. senna, Jas. P. Smith & Co., London. 77 bs. medicinal, P. E. Anderson & Co., Marseilles.	5 cs. bay oil, R. Desvernine, St. Lucia.
927 bgs., Winter Sons & Co., Rotterdam. 870 bs., Philadelphia Natl. Bank, Sourabaya. 3,553 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Macassar. 2,288 bgs., Phila. Natl. Bank, Tjilatjap. 5,794 bgs., Bank of Manhattan, Tjilatjap. 2,313 bgs., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Tjilatjap. 520 bgs., Frame & Co., Padang. 3,705 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Padang. 296 bgs., Intl. Banking Co., Padang. 9 bgs., F. Baker Co., Morant Bay. 9 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 4 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston.	LEES— 64 bgs. grape, W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso.	5 cs. bay oil, A. D. Strauss & Co., St. Lucia. 50 cs. Haarlem, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
DIVI-DIVI— 171 seroons, G. Amsinck & Co., Porto Plata. 1,734 bgs., O. E. Glocke, Port Colombia.	LIME— 19 csks. citrate, Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica.	PERFUMERY— 33 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux.
DYES AND DYESTUFFS— 286 bgs. cube gambier, L. Littlejohn & Co., Liverpool. 3 chests indigo, C. T. Ransom & Co., London. 25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	LITHOPONE— 944 csks., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam.	3 cs., T. Meadows & Co., Marseilles. 50 cs., D. Wilson, Rotterdam.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	LOGWOOD— 2,455 pcs., O. E. Glocke, Porto Colombia. 686 tons logwood, 333 tons roots, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 869 tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston. 236 csks. extract, American Dyewood Co., Kingston. 286 bgs. chips, Hellenic Chemical & Color Co., Kingston. 802½ tons, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.	88 cs., Roger & Gallet, Bordeaux. 92 cs., Park & Tilford, Bordeaux. 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Bordeaux. 3 cs., R. S. Stulbs, Bordeaux.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MADDER— 17 csks., D. P. Cruikshank, Rotterdam.	PITCH— 200 bbls., C. W. Jacob & Allison, Marseilles. 78 csks., A. Baxter, Dundee.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MAGNESIA— 5 cs., Bruen, Ritchey & Co., Genoa.	QUEBRACHO— 1,007 pcs., O. E. Glocke, Porto Colombia.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MANGANESE ORE DIOXIDE— 21 sacks, Aguilera & Co., Santiago.	QUININE— 63 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Tandjong Priok.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MANGROVE BARK— 2,848 bgs., O. E. Glocke, Port Colombia. 367 bgs., United Fruit Co., Kingston. 565 bgs., Caribbean Commercial Corp'n, Kingston.	ROOTS— 17 bs. ipecac, Brown Bros. & Co., Montevideo. 20 bs. sarsaparilla, G. Amsinck & Co., Tampico.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MANNA— 5 cs., Fruhling & Goschen, Palermo.	SODIUM— 20 csks. prussiate, Stein, Hirsch & Co., Rotterdam.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS— 14 cs. medicine, Bull Insular Line, Genoa. 15 cs. medicine, Wakem & McLaughlin, Genoa. 101 pgs. drugs, Scott & Bowne, Havana. 20 cs. medicine, J. Personeni, Genoa. 5 cs. medicine, Monticello Bros., Naples. 12 cs. pharmacy goods, E. Fougere & Co., Bordeaux.	20 csks. prussiate, A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	MERCURY— 34 cs., I. Brandon & Co., Panama.	SANDALWOOD— 102 baskets, W. Brandts Sons & Co., Macassar.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	METHYL SULPHATE— 4 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bordeaux.	764 pgs., Twentsche Bank, Macassar.
25 chests indigo, Cone Export & Comm. Co., London. 5 csks. cudbear, 4 csks. orchil liquor, Oakes Mfg. Co., London. 4 csks. orchil liquor, J. Campbell & Co., London. 8 chests indigo, Arnold Hoffman & Co., London. 2 bgs. annatto, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Montego Bay. 105 csks. indigo, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.	NAPHTHALENE— 1,000 bgs. flake, McLaughlin, Gormley, King Co., Hull.	SOAP— 20 cs. castile, R. H. Macy & Co., Malaga.

Importations—Cont'd

20 bbls. ginger, New York & West Indies Trading Co., Kingston.

SPONGES—

25 lbs., Leousi, Clonney & Co., Turk's Island.
15 lbs., A. Moses & Sons, Turk's Island.
146 lbs., British Consul General, Nassau.
17 lbs. A Isaacs & Co., Havana.

SULFOTHYOL—

6 cs., Lehn & Fink, Bordeaux.

SUMAC EXTRACT—

49 csks., R. J. Keller & Co., Bordeaux.
2,100 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Palermo.

TALC—

500 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Genoa.
300 bgs., R. J. Waddell & Co., Genoa.

12 bgs., Binney, Smith & Co., Bordeaux.
200 sacks, L. A. Salomon & Bro. Bordeaux.
12 csks., Walter L. Blanc, Bordeaux.

TAMARINDS—

30 bbls., M. J. Walsh, Antigua.

TAR, BIRCH—

39 csks., Secretary of Commerce, Hull.

TARTAR—

268 sacks, Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
643 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles.
127 bgs., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Bordeaux.

TINCTURE EXTRACT—

25 csks., C. H. Reisig, Bordeaux.

WAX—

38 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Azua.
40 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Azua.
2 bgs. bees, W. R. Grace & Co., Santa Domingo.

8 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Santa Domingo.

4 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Santa Domingo.

7 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Macoris.

5 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Monti Cristy.
5 seroons bees, T. S. Todd & Co., Monti Cristy.

21 bgs. bees, F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez.

10 bgs. bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Samana.

4 bgs. bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Samana.

7 seroons bees, J. J. Julio & Co., Porto Plata.

69 pgs. bees, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam.

130 bgs. bees, F. E. Padro, Havana.

2 bbls., 56 bgs. bees, G. Amsinck & Co., Caibarien.

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from August 7 to August 14, 1916, inclusive

ACETANILID—6,750 lbs., \$7,350, France.

ACETONE—120,000 lbs., \$49,630, Italy; 25 lbs., \$14, Mexico.

ACID, ACETIC—180 lbs., \$15, Venezuela; 550 lbs., \$81, Guatemala; 16,649 lbs., \$1,960, Argentina; 57,223 lbs., \$12,705, England; 70 lbs., \$3, Bermuda; 415 lbs., \$52, San Domingo; 11,635 lbs., \$2,210, Argentina; 800 lbs., \$217, Venezuela; 4,933 lbs., \$1,520, Dutch East Indies.

ACID, BORIC—220 lbs., \$42, Brazil; 835 lbs., \$133, Venezuela; 100 lbs., \$17, Cuba; 14,624 lbs., \$2,486, China; 22,400 lbs., \$2,744, Russia in Europe; 117 lbs., \$17, Colombia.

ACID, CARBOLIC—336,018 lbs., \$202,906, France; 33,900 lbs., \$30,394, Italy; 985 lbs., \$2,252, Russia in Europe; 28,740 lbs., \$20,837, France; 840 lbs., \$688, Argentina; 66 lbs., \$51, Brazil; 49 lbs., \$44, Mexico; 10 lbs., \$3, Cuba; 661 lbs., \$533, Argentina; 55 lbs., \$43, Uruguay; 50 lbs., \$48, Australia; 2,950 lbs., \$5,070, Italy; 104 lbs., \$120, Norway; 30 lbs., \$28, Cuba; 85 lbs., \$100, San Domingo.

ACID, CITRIC—220 lbs., \$166, Argentina; 88 lbs., \$66, Brazil; 660 lbs., \$432, Bermuda; 796 lbs., \$522, Brazil; 112 lbs., \$75, Colombia.

ACID, MURIATIC—35 lbs., \$7, Mexico; 52 lbs., \$4, French West Indies; 5,203 lbs., \$324, San Domingo; 7,015 lbs., \$139, San Domingo; 341 lbs., \$20, Venezuela; 5,770 lbs., \$379, Guatemala; 522 lbs., \$53, Mexico; 23,552 lbs., \$532, Cuba; 175 lbs., \$25, Bolivia; 216 lbs., \$21, Ecuador; 10,894 lbs., \$307, Peru; 1,300 lbs., \$200, Panama; 138 lbs., \$17, Mexico; 93 lbs., \$9, Colombia.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—3,720 lbs., \$685, British Guiana; 210 lbs., \$71, Australia; 33 lbs., \$10, Brazil; 11,368 lbs., \$2,152, France; 10 lbs., \$2, San Domingo.

ACID, PICRIC—418,393 lbs., \$516,009, France; 465,052 lbs., \$451,100, Russia in Europe; 13 lbs., \$40, Cuba; 150,000 lbs., \$217,800, France.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—100 lbs., \$157, British India; 22 lbs., \$63, Argentina.

ACID, SALICYLIC—165 lbs., \$397, Brazil; 1,855 lbs., \$8,500, Russia in Europe; 22 lbs., \$57, Argentina; 1,048 lbs., \$2,375, England; 75 lbs., \$195, Jamaica.

ACID, SULPHURIC—23,270 lbs., \$1,300, Russia in Europe; 42,000 lbs., \$840, Cuba; 145 lbs., \$32, Brazil; 408 lbs., \$30, Venezuela; 190 lbs., \$8, Costa Rica; 40,662 lbs., \$1,250, Mexico; 5,600 lbs., \$141, Trinidad; 908 lbs., \$194, Cuba; 775 lbs., \$30, Brazil; 459 lbs., \$16, Peru; 800 lbs., \$49, Jamaica; 23,950 lbs., \$376, Trinidad; 875 lbs., \$23, San Domingo; 38,750 lbs., \$1,188, British Guiana.

ACID, TARTARIC—1,174 lbs., \$711, Argentina; 1,149 lbs., \$375, Denmark; 4,997 lbs., \$2,473, England; 100 lbs., \$100, Jamaica; 112 lbs., \$78, Bermuda; 100 lbs., \$67, Costa Rica; 71 lbs., \$44, Colombia; 500 lbs., \$336, Peru; 123 lbs., \$78, Philippine Islands.

ALCOHOL—1,083,049 gals., \$398,187, France; 4,868,969 gals., \$567,850, France; 23,404 gals., \$7,390, Switzerland; 50 gals., \$50, Bermuda; 294 gals., \$228, Cuba; 30 gals., \$6, Costa Rica; 8,210 lbs., \$7,300, Morocco.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—210 gals., \$175, Australia; 150 gals., \$80, Hayti; 30 gals., \$7, Jamaica; 105 gals., \$68, Philippine Islands.

ALUMINUM ANHYDROUS—\$34, Spain; \$89, Cuba; \$384, Mexico; \$9, San Domingo.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—\$2,478, Argentina.

AMMONIUM, AQUA—\$22, Panama; \$58, Uruguay.

AMMONIUM, NITRATE—\$92,369, France; \$605, Australia; \$15,498, France; \$39,989, France.

AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., \$10, San Domingo; 100 lbs., \$9, Argentina; 100 lbs., \$12, Salvador; 19 lbs., \$2, Colombia.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—\$8,268, Argentina.

ARSENIC—\$23, Argentina; \$715, Chile.

BALSAMS—\$70, Uruguay.

BARIUM CHLORIDE—\$91, Netherlands.

BEES' WAX—141 lbs., \$61, Argentina.

BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—\$710, Argentina.

BORAX—\$4, San Domingo; \$130, Venezuela; \$4,222, Sweden; \$7, Panama; \$250, Norway; \$4,872, Russia in Europe; \$978, Switzerland; \$16, Bermuda; \$478, Jamaica; \$182, Colombia; \$20, Venezuela.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—120,000 lbs., \$3,090, Cuba; 2,000 lbs., \$80, French West Indies; 20,250 lbs., \$817, Venezuela; 381 lbs., \$10, British India; 300 lbs., \$16, Nicaragua; 500 lbs., \$21, Panama; 7,000 lbs., \$301, Salvador; 420 lbs., \$15, Jamaica; 300,000 lbs., \$7,740, Cuba; 22,500 lbs., \$655, Brazil; 11,000 lbs., \$310, Uruguay; 6,000 lbs., \$180, Salvador; 1,000 lbs., \$30, Jamaica; 80,000 lbs., \$2,060, Cuba; 13,360 lbs., \$442, San Domingo; 12,000 lbs., \$330, Venezuela.

CARBON BISULPHIDE—\$31, Brazil.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—\$5,539, France.

CASTOR OIL—520 gals., \$570, Cuba; 45 gals., \$77, Hayti; 20 gals., \$25, Venezuela; 12 gals., \$18, Colombia; 280 gals., \$381, Egypt.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—\$2, Mexico; \$65, Australia; \$1,500, France; \$1,500, England.

CHLOROFORM—\$7, Colombia; \$96, Uruguay; \$48, New Zealand; \$195, Argentina; \$30, British India; \$57, Cuba; \$14, Mexico; \$23, Brazil; \$13, Peru.

COCOA BUTTER—\$259, Spain; \$5,402, Australia; \$4,633, Denmark; \$17,511, Russia in Asia.

COPPER SULPHATE—880 lbs., \$195, Canada; 2,440 lbs., \$246, Argentina; 4,734 lbs., \$888, Brazil; 136 lbs., \$15, Cuba; 44,000 lbs., \$4,950, Argentina; 123 lbs., \$13, Colombia.

CREAM OF TARTAR—\$215, Argentina; \$101, Brazil; \$101, Venezuela; 220 lbs., \$114, Argentina; 110 lbs., \$62, Uruguay; \$186, Colombia.

DEXTRINE—2,200 lbs., \$160, Uruguay; 9,600 lbs., \$745, Norway; 22,000 lbs., \$1,064, Egypt.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—\$34,331, Russia in Europe; \$500, Cuba; \$10, Argentina; \$4,536, Brazil; \$1,000, Australia; \$563, England; \$168, China; \$1,583, Australia; \$631, France; \$1,125, Italy; \$12,500, England; \$15, Bermuda; \$920, Colombia; \$2,830, Egypt.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—\$5,143, Italy; \$7,353,

Russia in Asia; \$2,690, Australia; \$112, France; \$156, Cuba; \$1,471, Argentina; \$1,976, Brazil; \$528, Uruguay; \$10,086, Spain; \$14,769, Argentina; \$353, Ecuador; \$1,507, Japan; \$1,336, New Zealand; \$11,641, France; \$11,250, Italy; \$17,602, England; \$605, Argentina; \$2,400, Brazil; \$60, Colombia.

EPSOM SALT—11,552 lbs., \$632, Brazil; 20 lbs., \$1, British West Indies; 760 lbs., \$38, Venezuela; 516 lbs., \$22, San Domingo.

ETHER—\$108, Brazil; \$122, Cuba; \$2,400, France; \$90, England; \$6, Venezuela.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—\$8, Colombia; \$108, Argentina; \$45, San Domingo.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—\$66, Portugal; \$5, Cuba; \$126, Panama; \$29, Dutch West Indies; \$80, Chile; \$23, Colombia; \$177, Ecuador; \$56, Peru; \$39, Venezuela; \$52, Cuba; \$54, Colombia.

FORMALDEHYDE—5,796 lbs., \$3,141, Argentina; 4,000 lbs., \$530, New Zealand; 15,250 lbs., \$2,055, Russia in Europe; 50,144 lbs., \$2,055, England; 5,628 lbs., \$2,510, Argentina; 55 lbs., \$12, Brazil; 11,200 lbs., \$2,028, Russia in Asia; 900 lbs., \$95, Guatemala; 458 lbs., \$63, Trinidad; 100 lbs., \$14, Cuba; 2,500 lbs., \$231, Bolivia; 33,600 lbs., \$4,200, France; 13,097 lbs., \$2,212, England; 110 lbs., \$22, Ecuador; 200 lbs., \$25, Peru.

GLUCOSE—\$72,910 lbs., \$13,357, France; 649,011 lbs., \$15,026, England; 163,223 lbs., \$3,575, Scotland; 1,344 lbs., \$36, Cuba; 34,086 lbs., \$820, New Zealand; 47,460 lbs., \$1,153, Cuba; 6,800 lbs., \$160, Chile; 20,340 lbs., \$469, China; 2,712 lbs., \$68, Australia; 406,800 lbs., \$9,753, France; 300,389 lbs., \$7,018, Greece; 251,035 lbs., \$6,095, Italy; 687,591 lbs., \$16,320, England; 288 lbs., \$12, Barbados; 20,219 lbs., \$517, Hongkong; 158,464 lbs., \$3,794, Egypt.

GLYCERIN—552 lbs., \$299, Cuba; 8,308 lbs., \$3,725, Argentina; 50 lbs., \$30, Brazil; 5,507 lbs., \$2,481, Uruguay; 2,140 lbs., \$1,000, Argentina; 1,000 lbs., \$470, China; 50 lbs., \$27, Bermuda; 35 lbs., \$26, Hayti; 635 lbs., \$255, Colombia; 500 lbs., \$265, Straits Settlements; 2,744 lbs., \$1,259, Egypt.

HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—\$800, England; \$106, Argentina; \$650, England.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—\$137, Cuba; \$600, French West Indies; \$75, Uruguay; \$375, Australia; \$4, Newfoundland; \$1,945, Argentina; \$82, Brazil; \$20, Panama; \$104, Mexico; \$36, Cuba; \$31, Argentina; \$75, Chile; \$75, Uruguay; \$295, Australia; \$116, Cuba; \$80, San Domingo; \$90, Chile; \$79, Colombia; \$180, Venezuela.

LEAD ARSENATE—\$10, Australia.

LEAD, SUGAR—\$26, Canada.

LIME ACETATE—\$33, Philippine Islands; \$15, Cuba.

LIME CHLORIDE—4,923 lbs., \$430, Brazil; \$270, Denmark; \$50,020, Sweden; \$1,956, Argentina.

LIME SUPERPHOSPHATE—\$9, Colombia.

OPIMUM—\$64, Brazil; \$235, Uruguay; \$2, San Domingo; \$600, Colombia.

PEPPERMINT OIL—100 lbs., \$230, Egypt.

Exportations—Cont'd

PERFUMERY—\$565, Panama; \$27, Newfoundland; \$44, British West Indies; \$528, Cuba; \$56, Danish West Indies; \$163, Dutch West Indies; \$105, Hayti; \$35, Colombia; \$274, Ecuador; \$1,653, British Guiana; \$12, Australia; \$7,700, England; \$152, Newfoundland; \$182, Cuba; \$2,053, Argentina; \$411, Brazil; \$75, Uruguay; \$105, Venezuela; \$2,164, British India; \$91, New Zealand; \$11, Greece; \$204, England; \$154, Bermuda; \$40, Honduras; \$37, Mexico; \$219, Barbados; \$712, Jamaica; \$107, British West Indies; \$376, Cuba; \$859, San Domingo; \$700, Argentina; \$16, Chile; \$46, Colombia; \$20, Peru; \$72, Venezuela; \$1,907, Straits Settlements; \$2,229, Dutch East Indies; \$4,329, Philippine Islands; \$118, British South Africa; \$52, Egypt; \$715, Spain; \$364, Sweden; \$40, Honduras; \$81, Nicaragua; \$476, Panama; \$97, Mexico; \$22, Jamaica; \$50, Trinidad; \$1,279, Cuba; \$73, Brazil; \$54, Chile; \$446, Ecuador; \$932, Peru; \$58, Venezuela; \$2,391, China; \$453, Japan; \$7,783, Australia; \$140, New Zealand.

PETROLEUM JELLY—\$22, Mexico; \$1,613, Argentina; \$264, Uruguay; \$538, Australia; \$186, New Zealand; \$1,103, England; \$162, Argentina; \$560, Uruguay; \$11, China; \$156, British India; \$397, Australia; \$282, British West Africa; \$524, Spain; \$17, Panama; \$30, Mexico; \$80, Jamaica; \$12, Cuba; \$21, Chile; \$52, Peru; \$3,013, Australia; \$750, France; \$439, Italy; \$2,746, England; \$462, Jamaica; \$52, Bermuda; \$106, Barbados; \$359, Jamaica; \$30, British West India; \$9, San Domingo; \$123, Colombia; \$726, Egypt.

POTASSIUM BICHRIMATE—100 lbs., \$45, Mexico; 125 lbs., \$81, Cuba; 2,414 lbs., \$1,121, Argentina; 2,205 lbs., \$1,205, Argentina; 231 lbs., \$97, Colombia.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—488 lbs., \$280, Brazil; 22,400 lbs., \$12,992, Russia in Europe; 6,360 lbs., \$2,945, Cuba.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—37,500 lbs., \$12,317, Russia in Europe.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—551 lbs., \$368, Brazil.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—85 lbs., \$131, San Domingo.

POTASSIUM PRUSSATE—1,288 lbs., \$1,829, Brazil.

POTASSIUM SULPHATE—110 lbs., \$91, Peru.

QUICKSILVER—30 lbs., \$38, Canada; 1,500 lbs., \$1,725, Argentina.

QUININE—\$283, Uruguay; \$5, British West Indies.

ROOTS AND HERBS—\$2,800, Argentina; \$545, Australia; \$263, England; \$45, Argentina; \$398, China; \$600, Denmark; \$100, Spain; \$1,221, England; \$40, Brazil; \$83, Uruguay; \$630, Australia; \$62, Greece; \$2,752, England; \$17, Bermuda; \$10, Jamaica; \$22, San Domingo; \$7, Chile; \$256, Colombia; \$359, Egypt.

SALOL—3,054 lbs., \$19,238, Russia in Europe; 55 lbs., \$284, Brazil; 300 lbs., \$2,925, England; 3 lbs., \$22, Argentina; 8 lbs., \$48, China; 1,200 lbs., \$8,250, Russia in Europe.

SALTPETRE—300 lbs., \$77, Panama; 560 lbs., \$184, Brazil; 5,263 lbs., \$1,478, Uruguay.

SODA ASH—160,238 lbs., \$5,803, Italy; 25,962 lbs., \$675, Denmark; 53,700 lbs., \$1,611, Norway; 1,446 lbs., \$39, Costa Rica; 4,000 lbs., \$138, Panama; 362,100 lbs., \$2,908, Cuba; 104,555 lbs., \$3,028, Italy; 45,000 lbs., \$1,238, Switzerland; 12,702 lbs., \$176, Mexico; 555 lbs., \$16, Colombia.

SODA CAUSTIC—67,865 lbs., \$10,227, France; 22,275 lbs., \$752, Cuba; 79,050 lbs., \$5,036, Brazil; 200 lbs., \$18, British India; 139,200 lbs., \$41,760, Australia; 129,586 lbs., \$5,186, Denmark; 11,302 lbs., \$859, Costa Rica; 2,100 lbs., \$126, Guatemala; 129,521 lbs., \$2,206, Mexico; 68,221 lbs., \$3,164, Cuba; 309,517 lbs., \$15,123, Argentina; 8,950 lbs., \$310, Brazil; 3,390 lbs., \$160, Colombia; 33,750 lbs., \$1,170, Uruguay; 18,850 lbs., \$900, Venezuela; 218,500 lbs., \$8,762, Italy; 4,489,743 lbs., \$180,975, France; 44,800 lbs., \$2,338, England; 6,973 lbs., \$335, Nicaragua; 47,224 lbs., \$2,103, Mexico; 583 lbs., \$32, Hayti; 1,349 lbs., \$55, San Domingo; 123,800 lbs., \$4,024, Brazil; 12,779 lbs., \$577, Colombia; 34,750 lbs., \$2,000, Straits Settlements; 27,000 lbs., \$1,282, Egypt; 220,425 lbs., \$9,988, France; 13,500 lbs., \$601, Mexico; 75,319 lbs., \$86, New Zealand; 95,848 lbs., \$38,377, Australia.

SODA SAL—20,625 lbs., \$749, Sweden; 8,388 lbs., \$104, Panama; 375 lbs., \$5, Barbados; 750 lbs., \$8, Jamaica; 25,875 lbs., \$261, Cuba; 18,750 lbs., \$195, Brazil; 2,271 lbs., \$23, Bermuda; 4,625 lbs., \$55, Jamaica; 375 lbs., \$11, Hayti; 150 lbs., \$3, San Domingo.

SODIUM ACETATE—33,597 lbs., \$5,040, England.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—281,030 lbs., \$7,729, Italy; 1,220 lbs., \$28, Venezuela; 31,200 lbs., \$4,250, Spain; 1,120 lbs., \$25, Costa Rica; 5,040 lbs., \$111, Guatemala; 67,200 lbs., \$995, Cuba; 3,122 lbs., \$62, Venezuela; 177,100 lbs., \$5,755, Italy; 112 lbs., \$3, Hongkong; 1,120

lbs., \$25, Salvador; 3,594 lbs., \$79, Jamaica; 663 lbs., \$17, San Domingo; 1,828 lbs., \$44, Colombia; 250 lbs., \$13, Ecuador; 1,400 lbs., \$159, British Guiana; 1,200 lbs., \$22, China; 7,000 lbs., \$87, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM BICHRIMATE—400 lbs., \$270, Denmark; 45,131 lbs., \$16,925, Spain; 45,502 lbs., \$17,296, France.

SODIUM CYANIDE—992 lbs., \$439, Argentina.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—22,500 lbs., \$309, Australia; 3,000 lbs., \$80, New Zealand; 4,800 lbs., \$110, New Zealand; 400 lbs., \$8, Bermuda.

SODIUM PHOSPHATE—29 lbs., \$3, Costa Rica; 580 lbs., \$58, Nicaragua.

SODIUM SALTS—\$13,031, Italy; \$20, Mexico; \$762, Hayti; \$26, Venezuela; \$271, Russia in Asia; \$535, Denmark; \$8, Costa Rica; \$176, Barbados; \$77, Argentina; \$700, Australia; \$1,400, Italy; \$27, Bermuda; \$70, Mexico; \$11, Jamaica; \$8, Cuba; \$22, San Domingo; \$1,230, Brazil; \$95, Brazil; \$7, Colombia; \$36,198, Russia in Asia; \$2,813, Philippine Islands.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—50 lbs., \$170, Australia; 328 lbs., \$1,108, Russia in Europe; 55 lbs., \$132, Argentina; 11 lbs., \$31, Brazil; 1,000 lbs., \$3,400, Australia.

SODIUM SILICATE—3,824 lbs., \$149, Venezuela; 3,044 lbs., \$44, Costa Rica; 1,400 lbs., \$215, Australia; 58,563, \$2,050, Mexico.

SODIUM SULPHATE—3,500 lbs., \$550, Australia.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—1,795 lbs., \$71, Argentina; 3,734 lbs., \$219, Brazil.

SODIUM SULPHITE—30,000 lbs., \$2,177, British West Africa; 220 lbs., \$62, Argentina; 437 lbs., \$21, Argentina.

SPONGES—242 lbs., \$110, Australia; 153 lbs., \$207, New Zealand; 13 lbs., \$13, Colombia; 8 lbs., \$5, Salvador.

SULPHUR—6 tons, \$260, Brazil; 12 tons, \$619, Peru.

TRINITROTOLUOL—171,000 lbs., \$165,870, Russia in Europe; 749,950 lbs., \$750,000, France.

ZINC OXIDE—127,200 lbs., \$15,457, Australia; 44,800 lbs., \$4,088, England; 10,200 lbs., \$1,033, Newfoundland; 6,000 lbs., \$904, Brazil; 600 lbs., \$64, French Guiana; 56,000 lbs., \$5,404, England; 782 lbs., \$96, Costa Rica; \$4,650 lbs., \$4,265, Argentina; 340 lbs., \$33, Peru.

DAVIDSON CHEMICAL EARNINGS

The operations and earnings of the Davidson Chemical Company for the six months ending June 30 were highly unsatisfactory, according to a report issued by the company. After deducting a dividend paid June 1 the company had a surplus of \$113,694, but it is said that this amount is far below expectations. The principal reason for the failure of the revenues to give satisfaction is said to be that the company has long-term contracts made prior to the European war for the delivery of Spanish pyrites, its principal raw material, which were not filled by sellers on account of high rates and shipping troubles.

In consequence of the high cost of ore and a strike in the factory, the company has on its books more than \$14,000,000 in unfilled contracts which cover a period of five years and do not include munition contracts. The delay in the completion of the plant and the small earnings were due wholly to the European war, according to the report.

RIKER-HEGEMAN DIVIDEND

The Riker-Hegeman Corporation is expected to declare an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the corporation stock early in September. Officials of the company are known to be considering the amount of the dividend and it is thought that some action will be taken within a short time.

The disbursement in June of 1½ per cent per share on the second preferred stock of the United Drug Company is expected to supply the necessary funds for the dividend on the Riker-Hegeman stock.

CHEMICAL COMPANY STOCKS

AUGUST 15, 1916

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cyanamid	40	44
* do preferred	70	73
By-Products Coke	146	152
Cascan Co. of America	45	52
Davison Chemical	39	42
Dow Chemical	260	290
do preferred	100	102½
Electro Bleaching	200	300
Federal Chemical	75	82
do preferred	100	105
Freepot Texas Sulphur	750	850
Grasselli Chemical .....	...	260
Harrison Bros.	108	...
do preferred	95	100
Hooker Electro Chemical	45	55
do preferred	75	95
Kentucky Solvay	220	230
Matheson Alkali	75	85
McKim Chemical	130	140
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	35	40
do preferred	22	25
Mulford Co., H. K.	80	90
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali pfd.	95	105
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	97	99
Rollin Chemical .....	...	50
do preferred .....	...	100
Semet Solvay Co.	260	275
Semet Solvay Co., new	225	250
Smith Chemical .....	...	250
Solvay Process	310	330
Standard Chemical	78	86
Union Sulphur	11500	...
United Dyewood	85	...
do preferred	95	...

* Ex dividend 6 per cent.

DYEING MATERIALS IN THE PHILIPPINES

Sources of Commercial Dyestuffs in Islands Have Been Discovered, But It is Doubted If They Will Ever Become of Very Great Importance

Commerce Reports says:

Many inquiries have been received regarding plants in the Philippine Islands yielding products suitable for dyeing purposes. In response to this demand for information, a review of the subject has been prepared by the Bureau of Science at Manila.

"There are sources of natural dyestuffs in the Philippine Islands, yet it is doubtful, the bureau states, if they will attain much commercial prominence. Probably more than 100 species of plants containing valuable color principles are found in the Philippines, and many more undoubtedly could be readily cultivated. In many cases the colors produced are inferior in quality, being either fugitive or not clear. As the plants that yield dyeing materials grow wild and often are widely scattered, the supply is unreliable and insufficient. Little has been done toward developing the manufacture of local coloring materials, and until there is an intensive cultivation of the necessary plants, and the capital necessary for the enterprise can be secured, there is little prospect of commercial success.

Only Two Plants Commercially Important

Only two Philippine dye plants are commercially important. These are indigo and sappan or sibucan. Others are used locally, but scarcely enter into domestic commerce, much less into the external commerce of the archipelago.

Indigo (*Indigofera tinctoria* Linn. and *I. suffruticosa* Mill.), locally known as tayum, tayom, tagum, pauay, tayum-tayum, and tagung-tagung, has been in the past extensively cultivated in some parts of the Philippines, and the prepared product entered extensively into the export trade. With the development of the coal-tar dye industry and the manufacture of artificial indigo, however, the cultivation of indigo as a commercial crop in the islands practically ceased. Indigo is still cultivated on a small scale in some parts of northern Luzon, but only to supply a limited local demand for blue coloring matter. It is possible that the extraction of natural indigo might be profitable at present, but the rehabilitation of the indigo industry would take time and a considerable investment of capital in extraction vats, with the practical certainty that at the close of the war the industry would suffer from the competition of coal tar products.

Exported in Considerable Quantities to Southern China

Sappan or sibucan (*Coesalpinia sappan* Linn.) is a shrub or small tree, and is widely distributed in the settled areas of the Philippines, at low and medium altitudes. It is not systematically cultivated, yet in a few districts, such as Guimaras Island and parts of Panay, it is found in great abundance. In general, it appears only as a widely scattered tree. It has valuable properties and yields a red dye. The wood is annually exported in considerable quantities to southern China.

Exports of sappan wood from the Philippines to China, exclusive of Hongkong, in 1914 amounted to 1,515,756 pounds, valued at \$6,537, and to Hongkong amounted to 621,597 pounds, valued at \$2,857. During 1913, the exports to China, exclusive of Hongkong, amounted to 1,173,036 pounds, valued at \$4,417, and to Hongkong, 1,358,-

258 pounds, valued at \$4,707. No sales to other countries are on record.

This wood yields about 2 per cent of coloring material by extraction with water. For the export trade, the color should be extracted from the wood and the water evaporated, thus reducing freight charges. A former member of the Bureau of Science has shown that this wood contains brazilin, the coloring matter found in brazilwood. Brazilin is not a fast dye, and an objection to it is that it is very sensitive to acids and alkalis.

Various Sources for Brown Dyes

Brown dyes are obtained from numerous plants, chiefly from the shrub or small tree known as bancudo, or nino (*Morinda indica* Linn.), certain of the mangrove trees, such as ceriops and bruguiera, the bark of xylocarpus (tabigue or nigui), and from numerous others less important. Many of these barks are useful in tanning as well as in dyeing.

Bancudo is the well-known al dye of India. It requires the use of a mordant, since it does not dye cotton directly. Cotton mordanted with tannin is colored dark red by bancudo.

Black dyes are secured from *Heritiera litoralis* Dry. (dungon late), a common coastal tree; and from some species of *Hibiscus*, *Semecarpus*, *Terminalia*, and *Diospyros*. The determining character in most cases is the presence of tannin in large quantities.

Yellow dyes of minor importance are secured from the seeds of *Bixa orellana* Linn. (achuete); from the wood of *Nauclea* (bancal); from *Carthamus tinctorius* Linn., which is occasionally cultivated as a dye plant; from the bark of the common mango; from some species of *Vitex* (molave); and from litang, a woody vine having yellow wood rich in berberine.

Berberine is found in several plants of the Philippine Islands. Cloth dyed with it does not show as bright a yellow as that dyed with turmeric, but it has the virtue of being much faster to light than the latter.

Cultivation of Turmeric May Become Important

Turmeric (*Curcuma longa* Lam.), locally known as dilao, is an herbaceous plant of the ginger family. The yellow fleshy rootstocks are utilized for dyeing yellow, but the color soon fades. The plant does not occur in sufficient quantities in the Philippines to yield a useful supply of the rhizomes. However, its cultivation is a simple matter, and it can be propagated very readily. It is extensively cultivated in parts of India, but chiefly for its value as a constituent part of curry powder. In the Philippines it needs cultivation and exploitation to become of commercial importance.

Peristrophe tinctoria Nees, an herbaceous plant widely scattered in the settled areas in the Visayan Islands and sometimes cultivated on a small scale, yields a beautiful red dye, which is locally utilized in the Philippines. The parts used are the tender shoots and young leaves. This material can be crushed in a mortar and the resulting pulp dried and preserved for future use. It is very doubtful that the plant can be obtained in sufficient quantities or that its commercial utilization is possible. It is known as deora, taoda, and calaora in Mindanao and Negros.

It is declared evident that the known dye plants of the Philippine Islands do not occur in sufficient quantity greatly to relieve the shortage in the dye supply. A study of the conditions in the United States under which the manufacture of synthetic dyestuffs has been attempted, the lack of available raw materials, the large amount of capital necessary to start the industry, and the assured competition of European products after the close of the war all are believed unfavorable to the development of the natural dyestuff industry in the Philippine Islands.

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BIG EXPORTERS ENDORSE THE WEBB BILL

National Foreign Trade Council Special Committee Reports on Conditions As It Is Expected Traders Abroad Will Find Them After the War

The Committee on Co-operation in Foreign Trade of the National Foreign Trade Council, which has been investigating the effect of the European war on American oversea commerce and the necessity of permitting American exporters the same rights to combine that are enjoyed by their competitors, has made public its report. Analyzing "Fortuitous Elements in Present Foreign Commerce," it says in part:

"In 1913 the per capita foreign trade of England was \$149, of Germany \$79, and of the United States only \$44. For 1916 it is estimated that that of the United States will be \$63 or \$58 without ammunition and firearms.

"This excess of export trade over the normal rests largely upon the following circumstances.

(a) Abnormal war demand and prices for munitions, foodstuffs and raw materials.

(b) Elimination of normal European competition through occupation of European factories in munitions production.

(c) Loss of labor through enlistment or conscription and belligerent restriction of normal exportation.

(d) Curtailment of investment of European capital in neutral markets, normally a stimulus to European export trade.

"These abnormal conditions having prevailed in the export trade for nearly two years, many Americans are in danger of relying upon them as permanent. No greater fallacy is possible than to neglect to expect, after the war, the following developments:

(a) Cessation of war-demand and prices for munitions, reduction of prevailing high prices for exported foodstuffs and raw materials by reason of restored European competition, normal transportation and international movement of raw materials.

(b) Resumption of normal European competition in home and neutral markets by reason of return of soldiers to industry and the lifting of military embargoes from exportation.

(c) Renewed activity of European export and import combinations with increased governmental support and possibly preferential tariff and navigation arrangements under economic alliances.

(d) Renewal, as rapidly as business conditions and national, or even international, fiscal policy will permit, of European investment in neutral markets, the most effective method of creating a foreign preference for merchandise of leading nations. European war finance has been moulded to protect trade-winning foreign investments; their nourishment will not be neglected with peace.

"Against the foregoing adverse element must be set the demands of renewed peace activities, return of confidence, demand for materials for immediate reconstruction of devastated districts and revival of development enterprises.

"Europe's accustomed instrument for these activities will be co-operative effort beginning with cartels and trade associations of producers, manufacturers, exporters and bankers reinforced by the backing of the State, and, unless the discussions with which industrial Europe now vibrates shall fail, supplemented by economic alliances succeeding the war alliances now in force. Continuation of the present condition spells European industrial and governmental co-operation versus American compelled competition."

The principle of the pending Webb bill authorizing co-operation by exporters, with adequate safeguards against restriction of domestic commerce, is strongly endorsed by the Council Committee consisting of: Chairman, John D. Ryan, President, Anaconda Copper Mining Co., New York City; J. A. G. Carson, President, Carson Naval Stores Co., Savannah, Ga.; James A. Farrell, President, United States Steel Corp., New York City; H. C. Lewis, Manager, National Paper & Type Company, New York City; William H. Russe, President, Russe & Burgess, Inc.,

Memphis, Tenn.; Theo. B. Wilcox, Portland Flouring Mills Company, Portland, Ore.; Robert H. Patchin, Secretary, National Foreign Trade Council, New York City.

In addition to preventing leagues of foreign buyers from purchasing American natural products at less than the domestic prices and increasing the facilities of manufacturers and merchants of moderate size for export trade, the Council declares that co-operation in exporting will permit the following advantages:

"Maintenance of highly organized export service at minimum cost to participants, employment of American advantages in advertising, technical demonstration and "follow-up" methods.

"Improved credit information and financing of foreign sales, more advantageous traffic contracts through greater and regular tonnage, superior facilities for customs brokerage, warehousing, etc.

"Assumption, by co-operative organizations, of credit extension which manufacturers dependent upon a quick turnover of capital are unable to provide.

"Survival of initial losses, fatal to an individual company, which are sometimes incurred before American goods gain a foothold.

"Division of foreign business upon an agreed basis adapted to the mutual interest of all participants from the standpoint of sustained labor employment, and ability to produce at a price to meet foreign competition."

THE SPICE MARKET

John Clarke & Co., brokers in spices, New York, reporting on conditions in the spice trade say:

"The market is more active, but there are few changes or features of any consequence, the trading being almost entirely in spot goods for actual needs of grinders, at prices generally well below the present cost of import. Nearly every sale shows sellers a sharp loss at today's prices, and holders are mostly unwilling to part with their now somewhat attenuated holdings at such low prices. For the declines, since May last, though gradual, amount to large percentages in many articles and such grades are on pretty safe level, with a large part of the visible supply not for sale at all at present levels of values. Foreign markets are beyond question firmer and show as a general thing, considerable strength. We look for steady growth of distribution up to October or November next, with more nearly normal steadiness of prices and here and there rather sharply accentuated advances.

"The situation as to ocean freights is likely to become more acute this autumn, the American needs are very large, and several important articles face shortages in production that cannot fail to be felt, even in the continued absence of a demand from the Central Empires of Europe. So that the situation is one not wholly routine or common place in prospect, not nearly so much so as seemed possible a month or two ago."

INDEMNITY ON MAIL PACKAGES

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15—The postal regulations covering indemnity on account of injury to articles contained in registered, insured, and C. O. D. parcels in the United States mails have been amended by Postmaster General Burleson so as to cover such cases where articles are not rendered worthless, reparation to be made for "the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of repairs required to place them in serviceable condition."

Up to the time of the promulgation of this amendment, indemnity has been restricted to articles which have been irreparably damaged.

Claims for damages under this amendment must be made by the consignor of the mail matter through the postmaster at the office from which it was sent, as prescribed by the Postmaster General in the regulations. Indemnity for injury or loss of domestic registered mail matter is restricted to its value, not exceeding \$50 for first-class matter, and not exceeding \$25 for third-class matter, and subject to a number of conditions prescribed by the Postmaster General.

